GigaX Series

Layer 2 Managed Switch

User Guide

E2064

Second Edition V2.2
April 2005

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1 Introduction

Congratulations on becoming the owner of the ASUS GigaX L2 managed switch! You may now manage your LAN (local area network) through a friendly and powerful user interface.

This user guide tells you how to set up the GigaX L2 managed switch, and how to customize its configuration to get the most out of this product.

1.1 L2 managed features

- (GigaX 2048) 48 10/100BASE-TX auto-sensing Fast Ethernet ports
- (GigaX 2024) 24 10/100BASE-TX auto-sensing Fast Ethernet ports
- Two 10/100/1000BASE-T auto-sensing Gigabit Ethernet switching ports
- Two small form factor (SFP) Gigabit interface converter (GBIC) slots
- Automatic MDI/MDIX support for 10/100BASE-TX and 10/100/1000BASE-T ports
- Compliant with 802.3u, 802.3z and 802.3ab specifications
- 802.1D transparent bridge/spanning tree protocol
- 802.1w RSTP (Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol)
- 802.1X port-based network access control
- RADIUS remote authentication dial-in user service
- 8K MAC address cache with hardware-assisted aging
- 802.3x flow control
- 802.1Q-based tagged VLAN, up to 255 VLANs
- 802.1p class of service, 4 queues per port
- IGMP snooping support
- 802.3ad link aggregation (trunking), up to 6 trunk groups
- LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol)
- Port Mirroring
- Access Control List
- RMON: support 4 groups (1, 2, 3, 9)
- SNMP v1, v2, v3
- MIB-II

- Enterprise MIB for PSU, fan, and system temperature, voltage
- Telnet or SSH2 remote login
- FTP for firmware update and configuration backup
- IEEE 802.1x authentication (with dynamic VLAN assignment)
- DHCP snooping
- Syslog
- Command Line Interpreter through console, telnet and SSH
- Web GUI
- LEDs for port link status
- LEDs system, redundant power supply (RPS), and fan status

1.2 Conventions used in this document

1.2.1 Notations

- Acronyms are defined the first time they appear in text and in the glossary.
- For brevity, the GigaX switch is referred to as “the switch.”
- The terms *LAN* and *network* are used interchangeably to refer to a group of Ethernet-connected computers at one site.
- The illustrations and web interface screens refer to both the GigaX 2048 and GigaX 2024 models, except otherwise indicated.

1.2.2 Typography

- *Italics* are used to present the parameters for the command line interpreter.
- Boldface type text is used for items you select from menus and drop-down lists, and text strings you type when prompted by the program.

1.2.3 Symbols

This document uses the following icons to call your attention to specific instructions or explanations.

Note

Provides clarification or additional information on the current topic.

Definition

Explains terms or acronyms that may be unfamiliar to many readers. These terms are also included in the Glossary.

WARNING

Provides messages of high importance, including messages relating to personal safety or system integrity.

2 Getting to know the GigaX

2.1 Package contents

The GigaX switch package comes with the following items:

- GigaX 2048 (48-port) or GigaX 2024 (24-port) L2 managed switch
- AC Power cord
- Null modem cable for console interface (DB9)
- Rack installation kit (two brackets with six #6-32 screws)
- USB cable for console interface
- Installation CD-ROM
- Quick installation guide

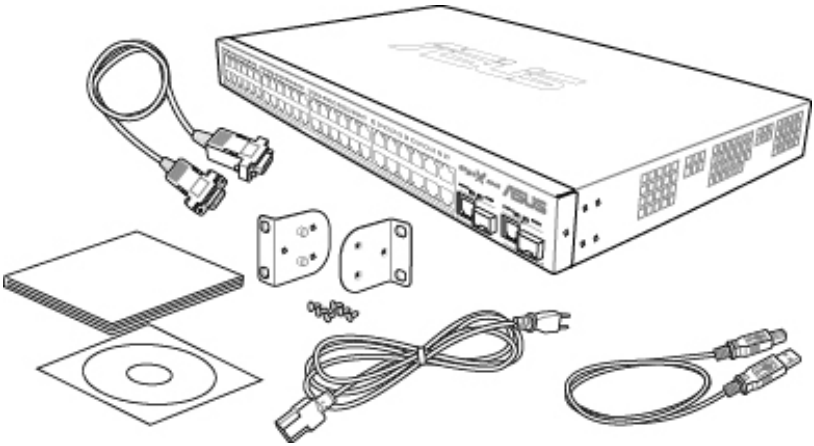


Figure 1. GigaX L2 managed switch package contents

2.2 Front Panel

The front panel includes LED indicators that show the system, RPS, fan, and port status.

Figure 2. Front panel (GigaX 2048)

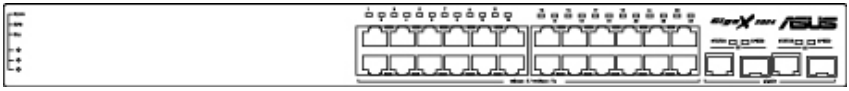


Figure 3. Front panel (GigaX 2024)

Table 1. Front panel labels and LEDs

Label	Color	Status	Description
SYSTEM	Green	On	Unit is powered on
		Flashing	Self-test, INIT, or downloading
	Amber	On	Abnormal temperature or voltage
	Off		No power
RPS	Green	On	The PSU is working properly and the switch has a good redundant power supply
	Amber	On	The PSU is abnormal and the switch is powered by RPS
	Off		No power at all (system LED is also off), RPS does not work properly or not installed (system LED is on)
FAN	Green	On	Both fans are working properly
	Amber	On	Both or either one of the fans stopped
10/100 ports	Green	On	Ethernet link is established
		Flashing	Data is being transmitted/received
	Off		No Ethernet link
	Amber	On	Link is present, but port is disabled either manually or by spanning tree
		Flashing	Port is in one of the STP blocking, listening and learning state
10/100/1000 port status	Green	On	Link (RJ-45 or SFP) is present; port is enabled
		Flashing	Data is being transmitted/received
	Off		No Ethernet link
	Amber	On	Link is present, but port is disabled either manually or by spanning tree
		Flashing	Port is in one of the STP blocking, listening and learning state
10/100/1000 port speed	Green	On	1000Mbps
	Amber	On	100Mbps
	Off		10Mbps

2.3 Rear Panel

The switch rear panel contains the ports for the data and power connections.

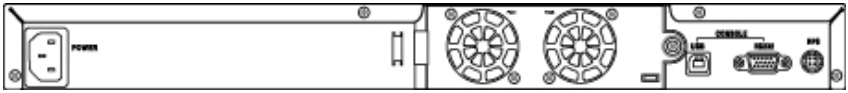


Figure 4. Rear panel

Table 2. Rear panel labels

No.	Label	Description
1	Power Connector	Connects to the supplied power cord
2	FAN1 – FAN2	Replaceable system fans
3	Console USB	USB port for console management
4	Console RS232	RS-232 serial port for console management
5	RPS	Redundant Power Supply connector

2.4 Technical specifications

Table 3. Technical specifications

Physical Dimensions	43.5mm(H) X 444 mm (W) X 265mm(D)		
Power	Input	Consumption	
	100-240V AC/2.5A 50-60Hz	< 90 watts	
Redundant Power Supply (RPS)	Input	Output	
	100-240V AC/1.8A 50-60Hz	12V DC/12.5A	
Environmental Ranges		Operating	Storage
	Temperature	-10 to 50℃ (14 to 122 ℉)	-40 – 70 ℃ (-40 to 158 ℉)
	Humidity	15 to 90%	0 to 95%
	Altitude	up to 10,000 ft (3,000m)	40,000 ft (12,000m)
Replaceable Fans	Dimensions	Voltage and Current	Speed:
	40 x 40 x 20 mm	12VDC, 0.13A	8200RPM

3 Quick start guide

This section provides the basic instructions to set up the GigaX environment. Refer also to the GigaX Series Installation Guide.

Part 1 shows you how to install the GigaX on a flat surface or on a rack.

Part 2 provides instructions to set up the hardware.

Part 3 shows you how to configure basic settings on the GigaX.

Obtain the following information from your network administrator before proceeding:

IP address for the switch

Default gateway for the network

Network mask for this network

3.1 Part 1 — Installing the hardware

Connect the device to the power outlet, and your computer or network. Figure 5 illustrates the hardware connections.

3.1.1 Installing the switch on a flat surface

The switch should be installed on a level surface that can support the weight of the switches and their accessories. Attach four rubber pads on the marked location on the bottom of the switch.

3.1.2 Mounting the switch on a rack

1. Attach brackets to each side of the switch and make the posts insert to the switch.
2. Insert and tighten two screws to securely attach the bracket to the rack on each side.

3.2 Part 2 — Setting up the switch

Connect the device to the power outlet, and your computer or network. See Figure 5.

3.2.1 Connect the console port

For console management, use an RS232 (DB9) or a USB cable to connect the switch. If you want to use WEB interface, connect your PC to the switch using the Ethernet cable.

3.2.2 Connect to the computers or a LAN

You can use Ethernet cable to connect computers directly to the switch ports. You can also connect hubs/switches to the switch ports by Ethernet cables. You can use either the crossover or straight-through Ethernet cable to connect computers, hubs, or switches.

Use a twisted-pair Category 5 Ethernet cable to connect the 1000BASE-T port. Otherwise, the link speed can not reach 1Gbps.

3.2.3 Attach the RPS module

Connect your RPS module to the RPS jack and make sure the other end of the RPS is connected to the power cord. Connect to the power cord to a grounded power outlet.

3.2.4 Attach the power adapter

1. Connect the AC power cord to the POWER receptacle on the back of the switch and plug the other end of the power cord into a wall outlet or a power strip.
2. Check the front LED indicators with the description in Table 4. If the LEDs light up as described, the switch hardware is working properly.

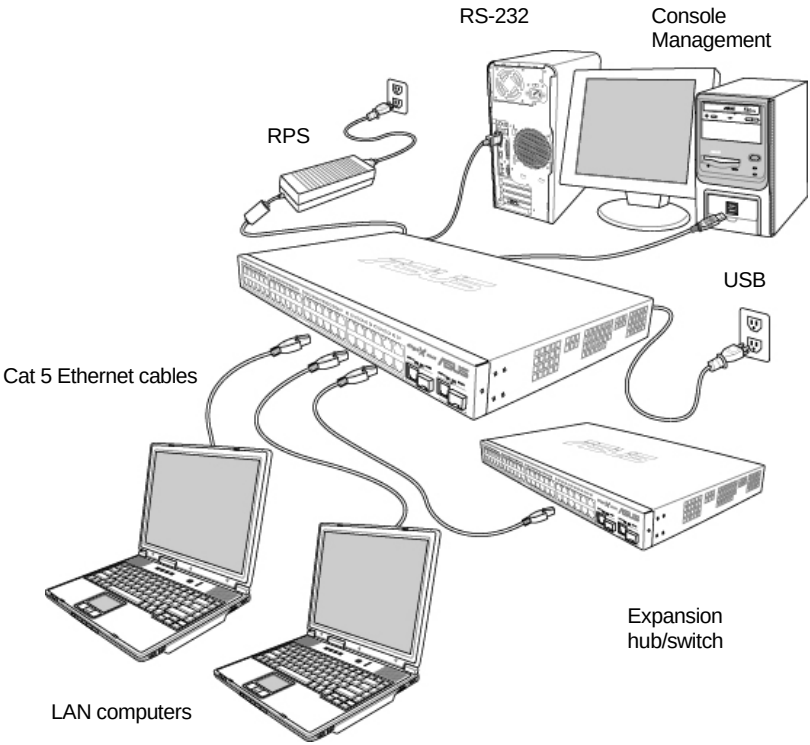


Figure 5. Overview of Hardware Connections

Table 4. LED Indicators

No.	LED	Description
1	System	Solid green indicates that the device is turned on. If this light is off, check if the power adapter if attached to the switch and plugged into a power source.
2	Switch ports [1] to [50] (2048) [1] to [26] (2024)	Solid green indicates that the device can communicate with the LAN, or flashing when the device is sending or receiving data from your LAN computer.
3	RPS	Solid green indicates that the device has successfully installed an RPS module.
4	Fan	Solid green indicates that all fans work properly

3.3 Part 3 — Basic switch setting for management

After completing the hardware connections, configure the basic settings for your switch. You can manage the switch using the following methods:

- Web interface: the switch has a set of pages to allow you to manage it using Java®-enabled IE5.0 or higher version.
- Command Line Interface: use console port to manage the switch.

3.3.1 Setting up through the console port

1. Use the supplied crossover RS-232 cable to connect to the console port on the back of the switch. This port is a male DB-9 connector, implemented as a data terminal equipment (DTE) connection. Tighten the retaining screws on the cable to secure it on the connector. Connect the other end of the cable to a PC running terminal emulation software. e.g Hyper Terminal.
2. Use the supplied USB cable to connect to a PC. You have to install the USB driver from the switch CD-ROM before the USB can work properly. The USB drivers will simulate an additional COM port under Windows Me/2K/XP OS.

3. Make sure the settings of your terminal emulation software as follows:
   a) Choose the appropriate serial port number
   b) Set the data baud rate to 115200 (or 9600 on some models)
   c) Set the data format to no parity, 8 data bits and 1 stop bit
   d) No flow control
   e) Set VT1000 for emulation mode
4. After setting up the terminal, you can see the prompt "(ASUS)%" on the terminal.
5. Type "login" to access the command line interface. The default user name is "admin". Skip the password by pressing **<Enter>**.

You can change the password at any time through CLI (see section 5.3.1). To protect your switch from unauthorized access, you must change the default password as soon as possible.

6. Follow these steps to assign an IP address to the switch:
   a) Type "net interface ip sw0 <your ip address> <your network mask>". For example, if your switch IP is 192.168.10.1 and the network mask is 255.255.255.0. Then you should type "net interface ip sw0 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0".
   b) If the switch has to be managed across networks, then a default gateway or a static route entry is required. Type "net route static add 0.0.0.0 <your network gateway IP> 0.0.0.0 1" as your default route entry, as shown in Figure 6.

```
(Asus)% login
user name: admin
password: ****

user 'admin' logged in

(Asus)% net interface ip sw0 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
IP address set successfully

(Asus)% net route static add 0.0.0.0 192.168.10.254 0.0.0.0 1
Route added successfully

Specific route is added successfully

(Asus)% _
```

Figure 6. Login and IP setup Screen

3.3.2 Setting up through the Web interface

To successfully connect your PC to the switch, your PC must a valid IP in your network. Contact your network administrator to obtain a valid IP for the switch. If you wish to change the default IP address of the switch, follow section 3.3.1 to change the IP address. Since the switch does not support DHCP client function, a valid static IP for the switch is necessary to use Web interface.

1. It is not necessary to login Web interface at the first time to use Web interface because the default configuration for Web access authentication is disabled. To secure the system configuration, please enable the authentication function at the "**Administration"** page under "**System"** category. Skip step 2 if the authentication is disabled.
2. At any PC connected to the network that the switch can access, open your Web browser (Internet Explorer), and type the following URL in the address/location box, and press **<Enter>**:

   http://192.168.1.1

This is the factory default IP address of the switch.

A login screen appears, as shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7. Login Screen

Enter your user name and password, and then click OK to enter the Configuration Manager. Use the following defaults the first time you log into this interface:

Default User Name: admin

Default Password: (no password)

You can change the password at any time (see section 5.3.1 System Commands).

3. To setup a new IP address, click "**System**", then "**IP Setup**" (see Figure 8). Fill in the IP address, network mask and default gateway, then click OK.
4. If your new address is different from the default, the browser can not update the switch status window or retrieve any page. This is normal. You have to retype the new IP address in the address/location box, and press **<Enter>**. The WEB link returns.
5. To enable authentication for Web access, click "**Administration**" on the menu list, then select "**Enabled**" to start the protection.

Note that the GigaX 2048 and 2024 models have the same web interface, except for the front panel image on top of the screen (see figures on the next page).

The following sections show only one screen image (that of the GigaX 2048 model) if the screen contents for both models are the same. Both the GigaX 2048 and 2024 screens are shown when the screen contents are different.

A login window appears immediately after you click OK. See the figures on the next page.

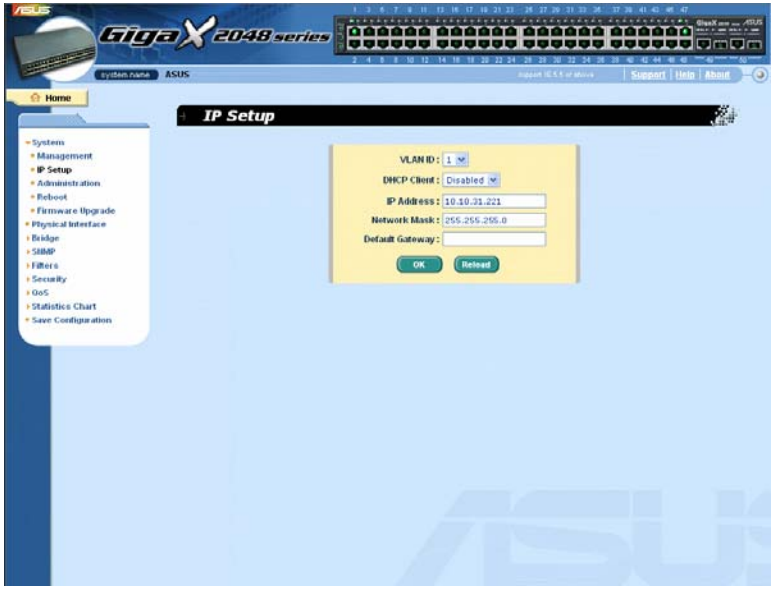


Figure 8. IP Setup (GigaX 2048)

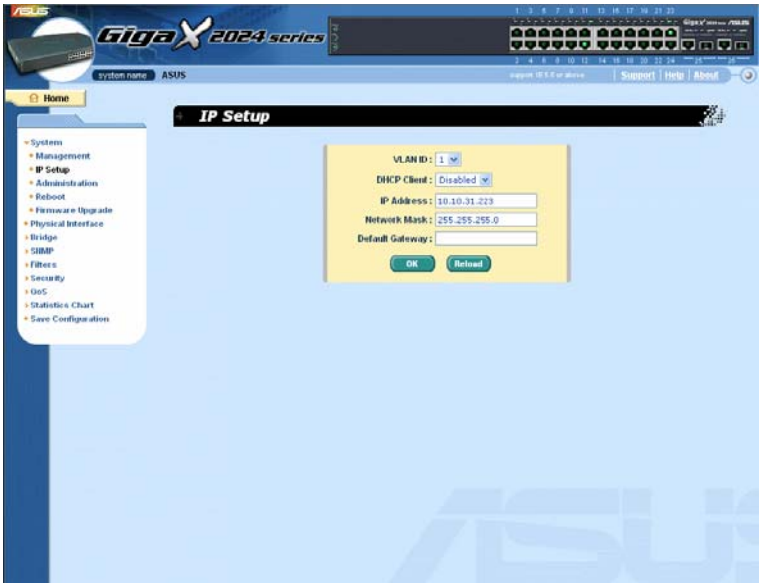


Figure 9. IP Setup (GigaX 2024)

4 Management with the Web Interface

The switch provides Web pages that allow switch management through the Internet. The program is designed to work best with Microsoft Internet Explorer® 5.5, or later versions. **NOTE:** Netscape is not supported.

4.1 Log into Web user interface

1. From a PC, open your web browser, type the following in the web address (or location) box, and press **<Enter>**:

   http://192.168.1.1

This is the factory default IP address for the switch. A login screen displays, as shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10. Configuration manager login screen

Note: Log in is not required if you do not enable web access authentication (see 3.3.2).

2. Enter your user name and password, then click OK.

   Use the following defaults the first time you log into the program. You can change the password at any time through CLI interface (see section 5.3.1on page 104).

Default User Name:	admin
Default Password:	<no password>

The home page appears each time you log into the program. (See the following figures.)

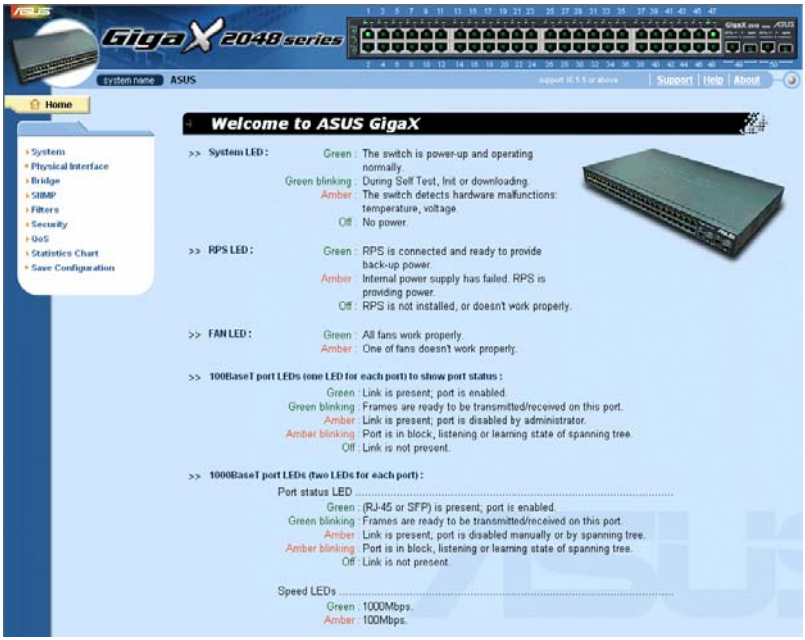

GigaX 2048 series
system name
ASUS
Support | Help | About
Home
System
Physical Interface
Bridge
SNMP
Filters
Security
QoS
Statistics Chart
Save Configuration
Welcome to ASUS GigaX
>> System LED :
Green : The switch is power-up and operating normally.
Green blinking : During Self Test, Init or downloading.
Amber : The switch detects hardware malfunctions: temperature, voltage.
Off : No power.
>> RPS LED :
Green : RPS is connected and ready to provide back-up power.
Amber : Internal power supply has failed. RPS is providing power.
Off : RPS is not installed, or doesn't work properly.
>> FAN LED :
Green : All fans work properly.
Amber : One of fans doesn't work properly.
>> 100BaseT port LEDs (one LED for each port) to show port status :
Green : Link is present; port is enabled.
Green blinking : Frames are ready to be transmitted/received on this port.
Amber : Link is present; port is disabled by administrator.
Amber blinking : Port is in block, listening or learning state of spanning tree.
Off : Link is not present.
>> 1000BaseT port LEDs (two LEDs for each port) :
Port status LED
Green : (RJ-45 or SFP) is present, port is enabled.
Green blinking : Frames are ready to be transmitted/received on this port.
Amber : Link is present; port is disabled manually or by spanning tree.
Amber blinking : Port is in block, listening or learning state of spanning tree.
Off : Link is not present.
Speed LEDs
Green : 1000Mbps.
Amber : 100Mbps.

Figure 11. Home page (GigaX 2048)

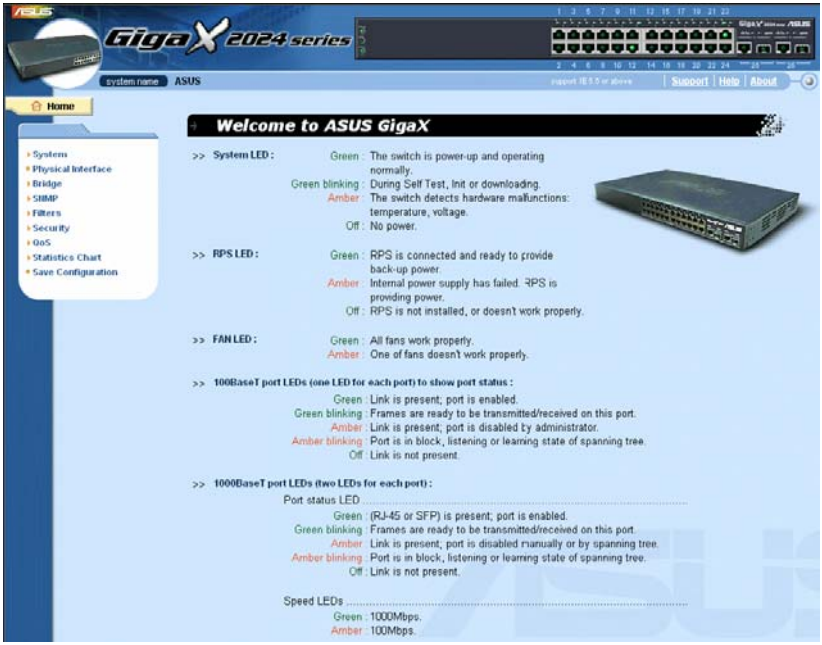

GigaX 2024 series
system name
ASUS
Support | Help | About
Home
System
Physical Interface
Bridge
SNMP
Filters
Security
QoS
Statistics Chart
Save Configuration
Welcome to ASUS GigaX
>> System LED :
Green : The switch is power-up and operating normally.
Green blinking : During Self Test, Init or downloading.
Amber : The switch detects hardware malfunctions: temperature, voltage.
Off : No power.
>> RPS LED :
Green : RPS is connected and ready to provide back-up power.
Amber : Internal power supply has failed. RPS is providing power.
Off : RPS is not installed, or doesn't work properly.
>> FAN LED :
Green : All fans work properly.
Amber : One of fans doesn't work properly.
>> 100BaseT port LEDs (one LED for each port) to show port status :
Green : Link is present; port is enabled.
Green blinking : Frames are ready to be transmitted/received on this port.
Amber : Link is present; port is disabled by administrator.
Amber blinking : Port is in block, listening or learning state of spanning tree.
Off : Link is not present.
>> 1000BaseT port LEDs (two LEDs for each port) :
Port status LED
Green : (RJ-45 or SFP) is present; port is enabled.
Green blinking : Frames are ready to be transmitted/received on this port.
Amber : Link is present; port is disabled manually or by spanning tree.
Amber blinking : Port is in block, listening or learning state of spanning tree.
Off : Link is not present.
Speed LEDs
Green : 1000Mbps.
Amber : 100Mbps.

Figure 12. Home page (GigaX 2024)

4.2 Functional layout

Typical web page consists of three separate frames. The top frame has a switch logo and front panel as shown in Figure 13 and Figure 14. This frame remains on the top of the browser window all the times and updates the LED status periodically. See Table 4 for the LED definitions. See Table 5 for the color status description.

Figure 13. Top frame (GigaX 2048)

Figure 14. Top frame (GigaX 2024)

Table 5. Port color description

Port Color	Description
Green port	Ethernet link is established
Black	No Ethernet link
Amber port	Link is present but port is disabled manually or by spanning tree

Clicking on the port icon of the switch displays the port configuration in the lower right frame.

The left frame, a menu frame as shown in Figure 15, contains all the features available for switch configuration. These features are grouped into categories, e.g. System, Bridge, etc. You can click on any of these to display a specific configuration page.

Figure 15. Expanded Menu List

The above frame displays configuration pages or graphics for the statistics. See section 4.3 for details.

4.2.1 Menu navigation tips

- To expand a group of related menus, click on the corresponding group name. The ▸ sign will change to ▾ after expansion.
- To contract a group of related menus: click on the corresponding group name. The ▸ sign will appear next to the group name.
- To open a specific configuration page, click on the desired menu item.

4.2.2 Commonly used buttons and icons

The following table describes the function for each button and icon used in the application.

Table 6. Commonly used buttons and icons

Button/Icon	Function
	Stores any changes you have made on the current page.
	Adds the existing configuration to the system, e.g. a static MAC address or a firewall ACL rule and etc.
	Modifies an existing entry
	Modifies the existing configuration in the system, e.g. a static route or a filter ACL rule and etc.
	Deletes the selected item, e.g. a static route or a filter ACL rule and etc.
	Re-displays the current page with updated statistics or settings.

4.3 System Pages

System pages include management, IP setup, administration, reboot, and firmware update function.

4.3.1 Management

The **Management** page contains the following information:

Model Name: product name

MAC Address: switch MAC address

System Name: user assigned name to identify the system (editable)

System Contact (editable)

System Location (editable)

To save any changes and make it effective immediately, click OK.

Use Reload to refresh the setting, as shown in Figure 16.

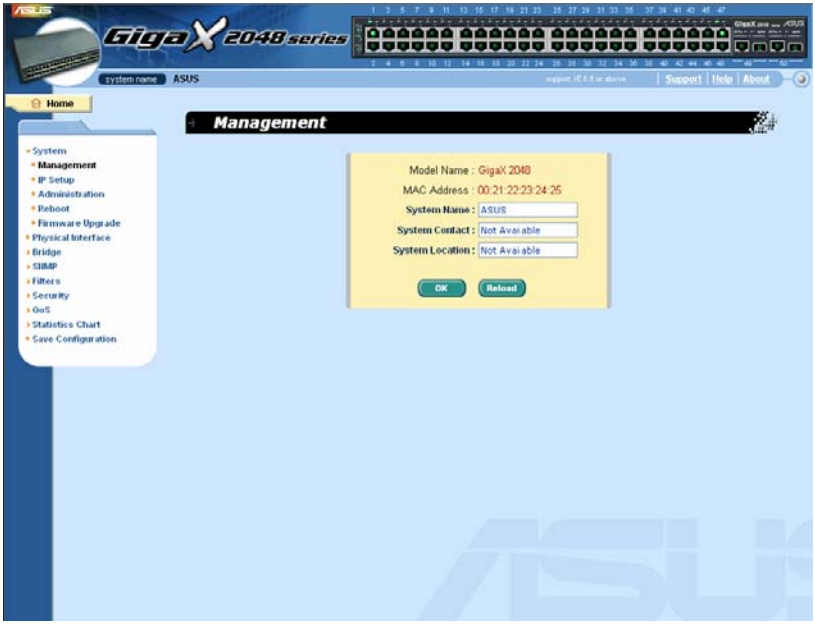


Figure 16. Management

4.3.2 IP Setup

The switch supports dynamic IP and static IP assignment. The dynamic IP can be got from a DHCP server within the same VLAN. The **IP Setup** page contains the following editable information:

VLAN ID: Specify a VLAN ID to system management interface. It is necessary to be within the same VLAN for management.

IP Address: Assign a static IP address to the switch management interface.

Network Mask

Default Gateway

To save any changes and make it effective immediately, click OK. Use Reload to refresh the setting, as shown in Figure 17.

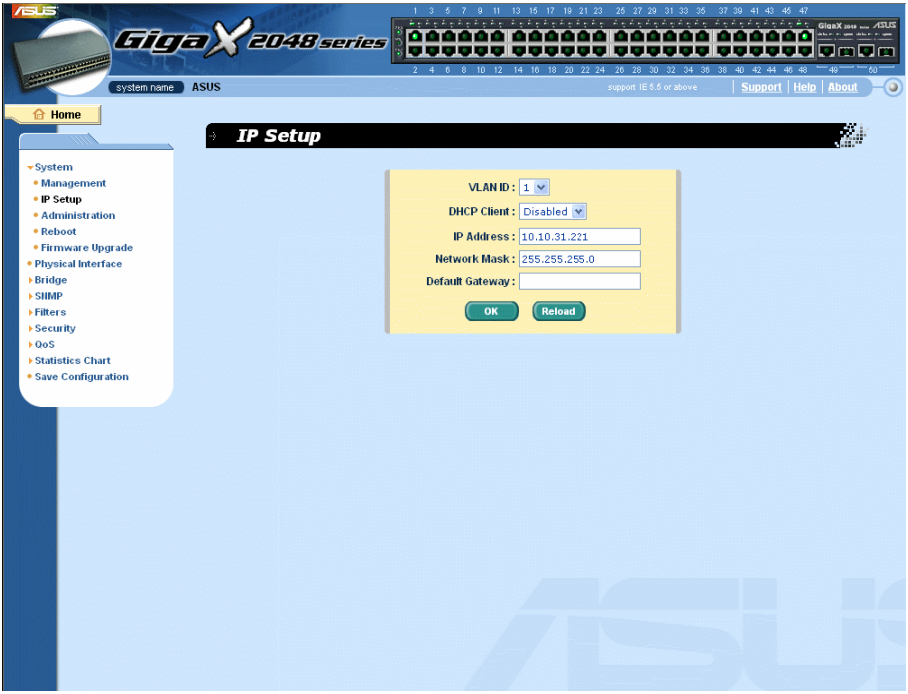


Figure 17. IP Setup

4.3.3 Administration

The **Administration** page allows you to enable or disable the authentication for web user by *password protection*. The default setting for web access does not require any authentication.

To save any changes and make it effective immediately, click OK. Use Reload to refresh the setting, as shown in Figure 18. When you enable the password protection, you have to login again immediately.

You can change the password at any time through the CLI interface.

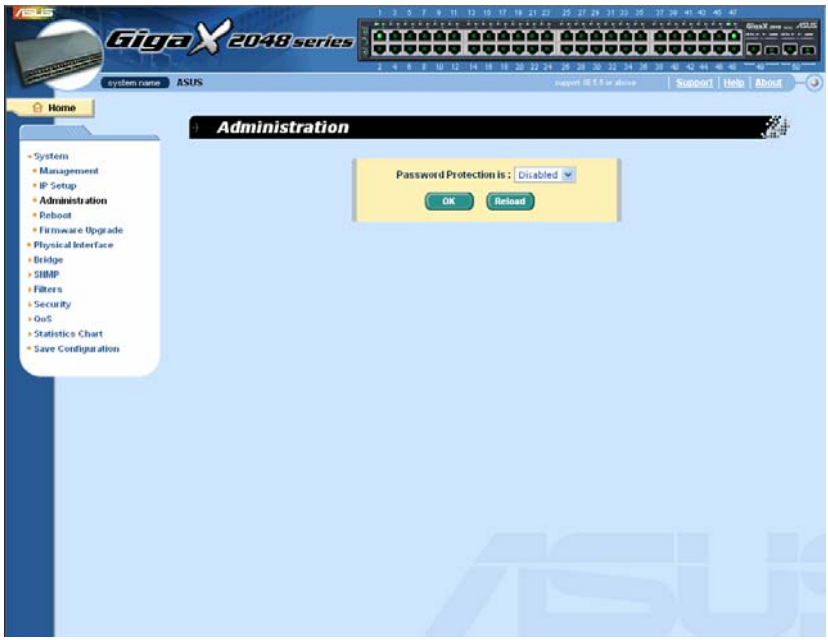


Figure 18. Administration

4.3.4 Reboot

The **Reboot** page contains a Reboot button. Clicking the button to reboot the system.

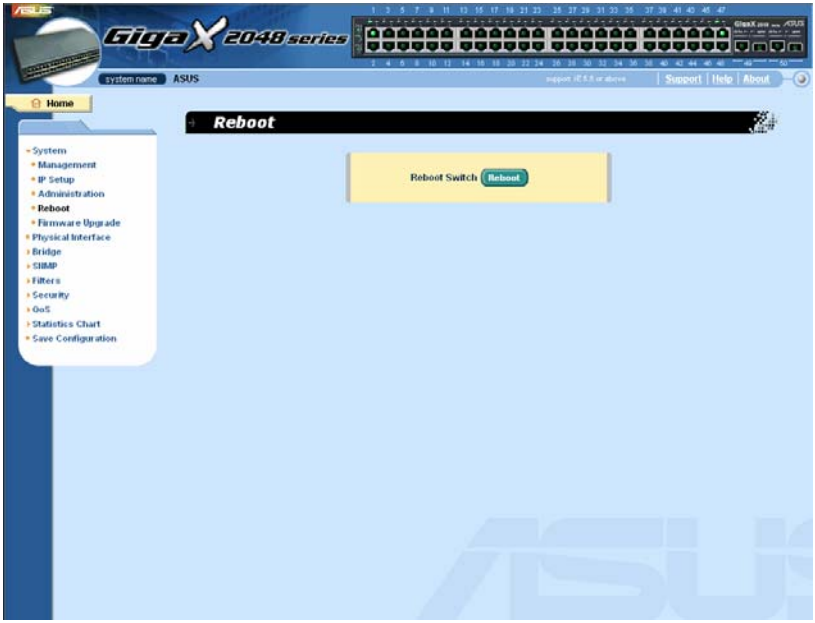


Figure 19. Reboot

Rebooting the system stops the network traffic and terminates the Web interface connection.

4.3.5 Firmware Upgrade

The **Firmware** page contains the following information:

Hardware Version: shows the hardware revision number.

Boot ROM Version: shows the version of the boot code

Firmware Version: shows the current running firmware version. This number will be updated after the firmware update.

Enter the firmware location into the firmware space directly, or click Browse... to choose the file name of the firmware from prompt window.

Click Upload to update the switch firmware. See Figure 20 for reference.

Clicking the upload button loads the assigned firmware to the switch, then reboot system after a successful firmware update. You have to re-login to Web interface again

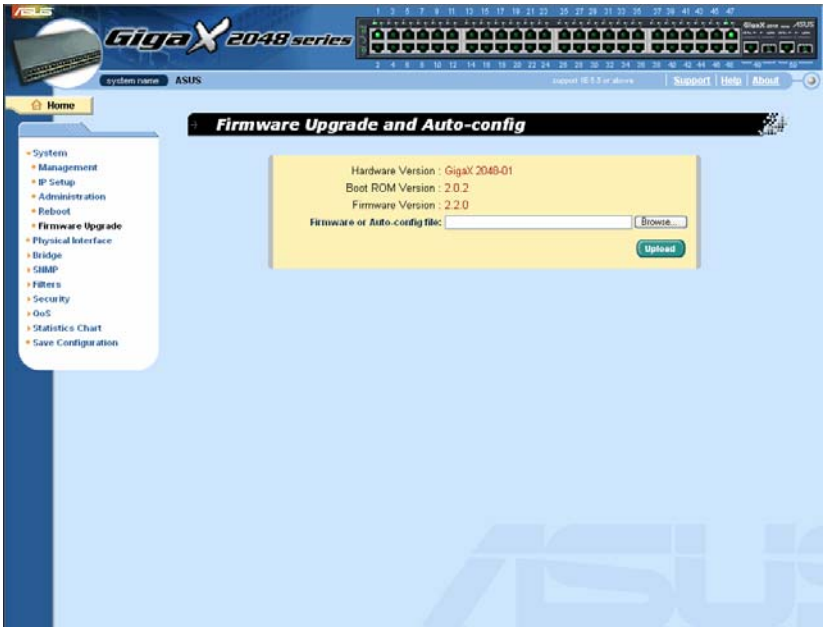


Figure 20. Firmware Upgrade

4.4 Physical Interface

The **Physical Interface** displays the Ethernet port status in real time. You can configure the port in following fields:

Port: select the port to configure

Admin: disable/enable the port

Mode: set the speed and duplex mode

Flow Control: enable/disable 802.3x flow control mechanism

Port Status Window: displays the following information for each port

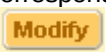
a) Link status: the link speed and duplex for an existing link, otherwise link is down

b) State: the STP state

c) Admin: the setting value to disable or enable the port

d) Mode: the setting value for link speed and duplex mode

e) Flow Control: the setting value to enable or disable 802.3x flow control mechanism

Select the corresponding port number and configure the port setting, then click on the 

button. The field you change will update the content of the display window. However, the new settings do not take effect until the "*Save Configuration"* is executed.

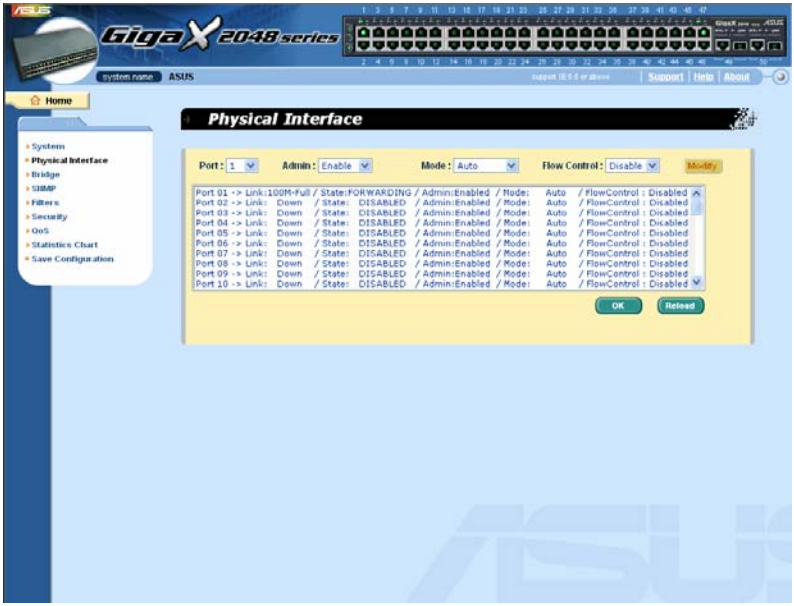

GigaX 2048 series
system name
ASUS
Support | Help | About
Home
Physical Interface
System
Physical Interface
Bridge
SNMP
Filters
Security
QoS
Statistics Chart
Save Configuration
Port : 1
Admin : Enable
Mode : Auto
Flow Control : Disable
Modify
Port 01 -> Link:100M-Full / State:FORWARDING / Admin:Enabled / Mode: Auto / FlowControl : Disabled
Port 02 -> Link: Down / State: DISABLED / Admin:Enabled / Mode: Auto / FlowControl : Disabled
Port 03 -> Link: Down / State: DISABLED / Admin:Enabled / Mode: Auto / FlowControl : Disabled
Port 04 -> Link: Down / State: DISABLED / Admin:Enabled / Mode: Auto / FlowControl : Disabled
Port 05 -> Link: Down / State: DISABLED / Admin:Enabled / Mode: Auto / FlowControl : Disabled
Port 06 -> Link: Down / State: DISABLED / Admin:Enabled / Mode: Auto / FlowControl : Disabled
Port 07 -> Link: Down / State: DISABLED / Admin:Enabled / Mode: Auto / FlowControl : Disabled
Port 08 -> Link: Down / State: DISABLED / Admin:Enabled / Mode: Auto / FlowControl : Disabled
Port 09 -> Link: Down / State: DISABLED / Admin:Enabled / Mode: Auto / FlowControl : Disabled
Port 10 -> Link: Down / State: DISABLED / Admin:Enabled / Mode: Auto / FlowControl : Disabled
OK
Reload

Figure 21. Physical Interface

4.5 Bridge

The **Bridge** page group contains most layer 2 configurations, like link aggregation, STP....etc..

Spanning Tree

The configuration page for Spanning Tree Protocol can disable and enable the feature in runtime. This page consists of three parts.

The first part shows the root information. It tells user the STP setting about the root switch.

The second part is the STP setting. The following options are available:

Disable/STP Enabled/RSTP Enabled: Turn the STP/RSTP off/on. When you turn the STP/RSTP on, STP/RSTP will use the following settings if the switch is the root switch.

Hello Time: the interval between the generation of configuration BPDU

Max Age: a timeout value to be used by all Bridges in the LAN

Forward Delay: a timeout value to be used by all bridges in the LAN

Bridge Priority: the switch priority in the LAN

The third part is the port setting. It contains a display window to show the current configuration for each port. You click

to change the port setting for STP/RSTP. The following fields are available:

Port: select the corresponding port to configure

Priority: the port priority in the switch. Low numeric value indicates a high priority. The port with lower priority is more likely to be blocked by STP if a network loop is detected. The valid value is from 0 to 240.

Path Cost: the valid value is from 1 to 200000000. The higher cost is more likely to be blocked by STP if a network loop is detected.

Edge Port: All ports are set to be edge ports by default. Edge port becomes STP port when BPDU is received. Also, it takes very short time for an edge port to be in forwarding state.

Point to Point: Auto/Yes/No. A full duplex link is considered as a point to point link. Otherwise, it is a shared link. Point to point link may have less convergence time. Auto is recommended in most cases.

Click

to make the settings effective. Click

to refresh the settings to the current value.

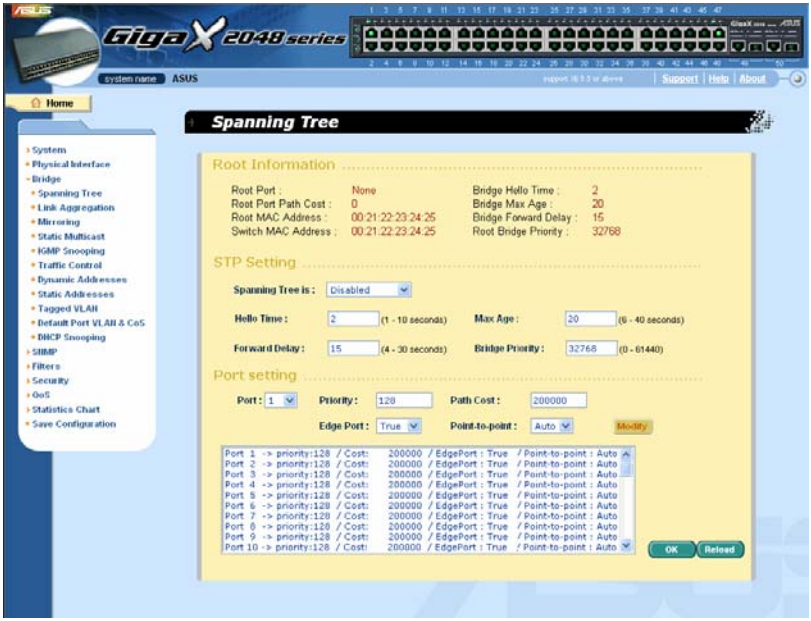

GigaX 2048 series
system name
ASUS
Support | Help | About
Home
System
Physical Interface
Bridge
Spanning Tree
Link Aggregation
Mirroring
Static Multicast
IGMP Snooping
Traffic Control
Dynamic Addresses
Static Addresses
Tagged VLAN
Default Port VLAN & CoS
DHCP Snooping
SNMP
Filters
Security
QoS
Statistics Chart
Save Configuration
Spanning Tree
Root Information
Root Port : None
Root Port Path Cost : 0
Root MAC Address : 00:21:22:23:24:25
Switch MAC Address : 00:21:22:23:24:25
Bridge Hello Time : 2
Bridge Max Age : 20
Bridge Forward Delay : 15
Root Bridge Priority : 32768
STP Setting
Spanning Tree is : Disabled
Hello Time : 2 (1 - 10 seconds)
Max Age : 20 (6 - 40 seconds)
Forward Delay : 15 (4 - 30 seconds)
Bridge Priority : 32768 (0 - 61440)
Port setting
Port : 1
Priority : 128
Path Cost : 200000
Edge Port : True
Point-to-point : Auto
Modify
Port 1 -> priority:128 / Cost: 200000 / EdgePort : True / Point-to-point : Auto
Port 2 -> priority:128 / Cost: 200000 / EdgePort : True / Point-to-point : Auto
Port 3 -> priority:128 / Cost: 200000 / EdgePort : True / Point-to-point : Auto
Port 4 -> priority:128 / Cost: 200000 / EdgePort : True / Point-to-point : Auto
Port 5 -> priority:128 / Cost: 200000 / EdgePort : True / Point-to-point : Auto
Port 6 -> priority:128 / Cost: 200000 / EdgePort : True / Point-to-point : Auto
Port 7 -> priority:128 / Cost: 200000 / EdgePort : True / Point-to-point : Auto
Port 8 -> priority:128 / Cost: 200000 / EdgePort : True / Point-to-point : Auto
Port 9 -> priority:128 / Cost: 200000 / EdgePort : True / Point-to-point : Auto
Port 10 -> priority:128 / Cost: 200000 / EdgePort : True / Point-to-point : Auto
OK
Reload

Figure 22. Spanning Tree

4.5.1 Link Aggregation

The page configures the link aggregation group (port trunking). The switch can have 6 link aggregation groups.

Show Trunk: Select “Add a new Trunk” for a new created group. Or select an existed group to display on the following fields and port icons.

Port Selection Criterion: the algorithm to distribute packets among the ports of the link aggregation group according to source MAC address, destination MAC address, source and destination MAC address, source IP address, destination IP address, or source and destination IP address.

Name: the group name.

Trunk ID: a number to identify the trunk group besides the group name.

LACP: Enable/Disable LCAP on selected trunk. LACP mode is fixed to be Active.

Remove Trunk: Remove the selected trunk.

Port Icons: these port icons are listed in a way like the front panel. You have to click on the icon the select the group members. The port can be removed from the group by clicking the selected port again.

Click OK to make the setting send to the switch (HTTP server). Click Reload to refresh the settings to current value. To make the configuration effective, go to "*Save Configuration*" page, then click Save.

You have to check the runtime link speed and duplex mode to make sure the trunk is physically active. Go to *Physical Interface* and check the link mode in the runtime status window for the trunk ports. If all the trunk members are in the same speed and full duplex mode, then the trunk group is set up successfully. If one of the members is not in the same speed or full duplex mode, the trunk is not set correctly. Check the link partner and change the settings to have the same speed and full duplex mode for all the members of your trunk group.

- All the ports in the link aggregation group MUST operate in full-duplex mode at the same speed.
- All the ports in the link aggregation group MUST be configured in auto-negotiation mode or full duplex mode. This configuration will make the full duplex link possible. If you set the ports in full duplex force mode, then the link partner MUST have the same setting. Otherwise the link aggregation could operate abnormally.
- All the ports in the link aggregation group MUST have the same VLAN setting.
- All the ports in the link aggregation group are treated as a single logical link. That is, if any member changes an

attribute, the others will change too. For example, a trunk group consists of port 1 and 2. If the VLAN of port 1 changes, the VLAN of port 2 also changes with port 1.

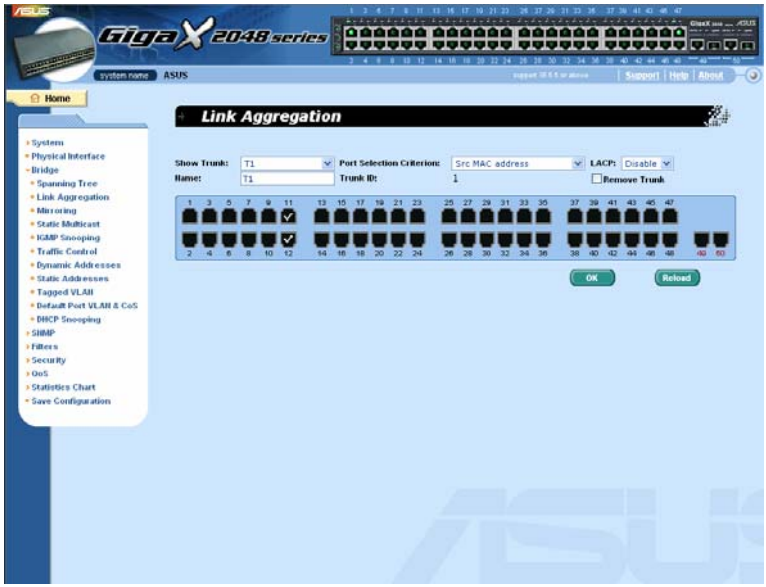


Figure 23. Link aggregation (GigaX 2048)

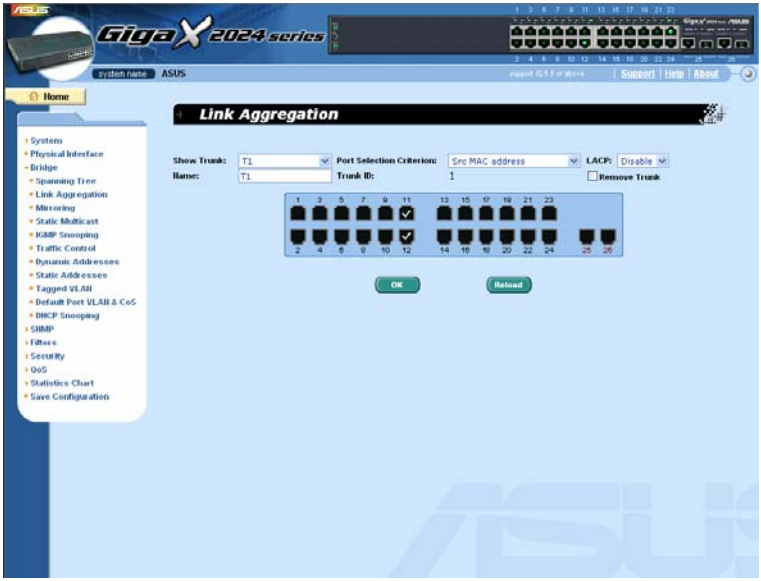


Figure 24. Link aggregation (GigaX 2024)

4.5.2 Mirroring

Mirroring, together with a network traffic analyzer, helps you monitor network traffics. You can monitor the selected ports for egress or ingress packets.

Mirror: Selects the mirror group. Each group consists of 24 Fast Ethernet ports and one Gigabit port. (for GigaX 2048 only)

Mirror Mode: Enables or disables the mirror function for the selected group.

Monitor Port: Receives the copies of all the traffics in the selected mirrored ports.

GigaX 2048 has two monitor ports. Each port can monitor 24 Fast Ethernet ports and one Gigabit port.

GigaX 2024X has only one monitor port. The port can monitor 24 Fast Ethernet ports and two Gigabit ports.

The monitor port can not belong to any link aggregation group.

The monitor port can not operate as a normal switch port. It does not switch packets or do address learning.

Click OK to make the setting send to the switch (HTTP server). Click Reload to refresh the settings to current value.

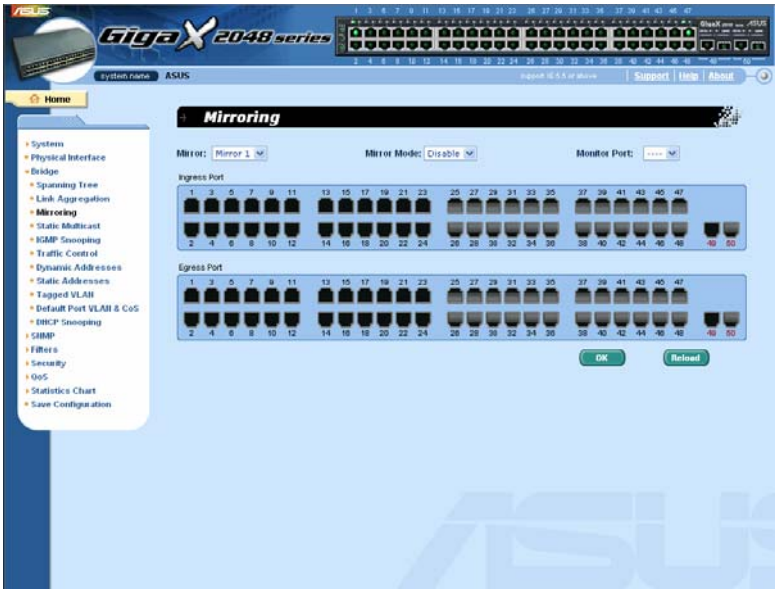


Figure 25. Mirroring page (GigaX 2048)

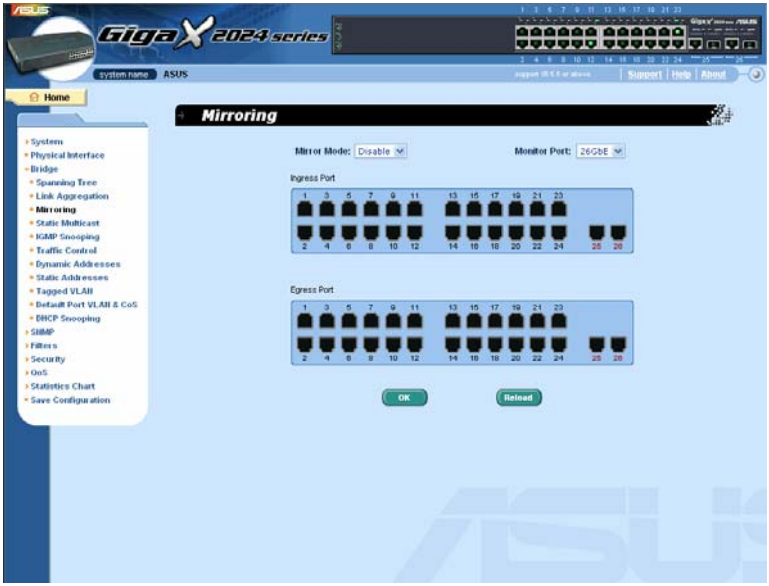


Figure 26. Mirroring page (GigaX 2024)

4.5.3 Static Multicast

This page can add multicast addresses into the multicast table. The switch can hold up to 256 multicast entries. All the ports in the group will forward the specified multicast packets to other ports in the group.

Show Group: selects “Add a new Group” to enter a new entry, or select an existing group address to display

MAC Address: selects the multicast address

VLAN: selects the VLAN group

CoS: assigns the priority for Class of Service

Click OK to make the setting effective. Click Reload to refresh the settings to current value.

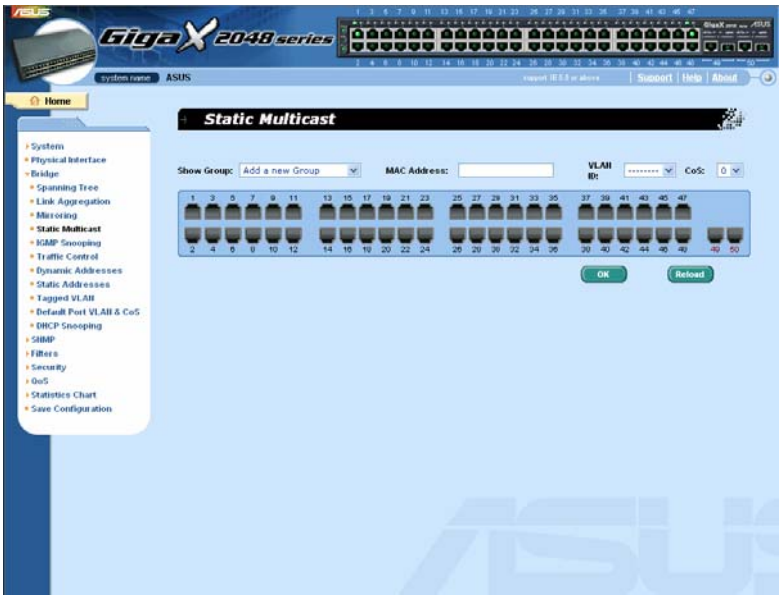


Figure 27. Static Multicast (GigaX 2048)

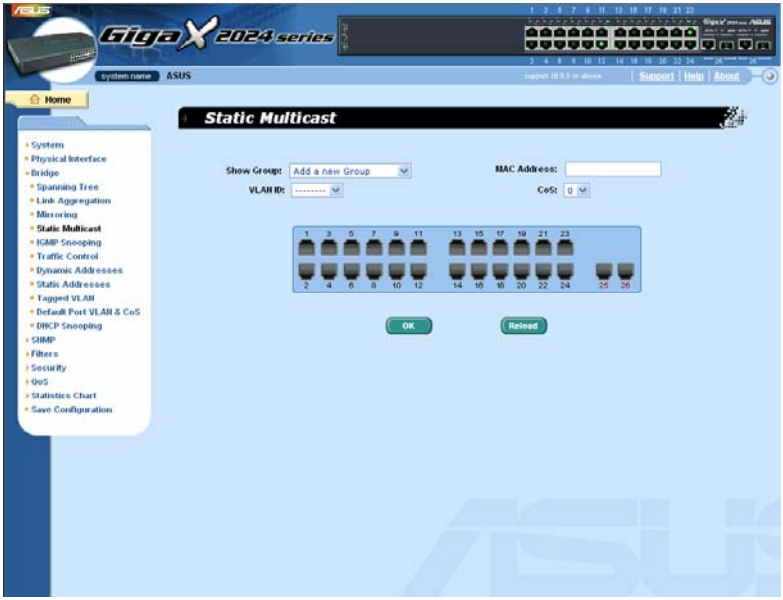


Figure 28. Static Multicast (GigaX 2024)

4.5.4 IGMP Snooping

IGMP snooping helps reduce the multicast traffics on the network by allowing the IGMP snooping function to be turned on or off. When turned on, the switch snoops the IGMP packets and puts the new group into the multicast table. However, if the static entries occupy all 256 spaces, the IGMP snoop does not work normally. The switch only allows 256-layer 2 multicast group.

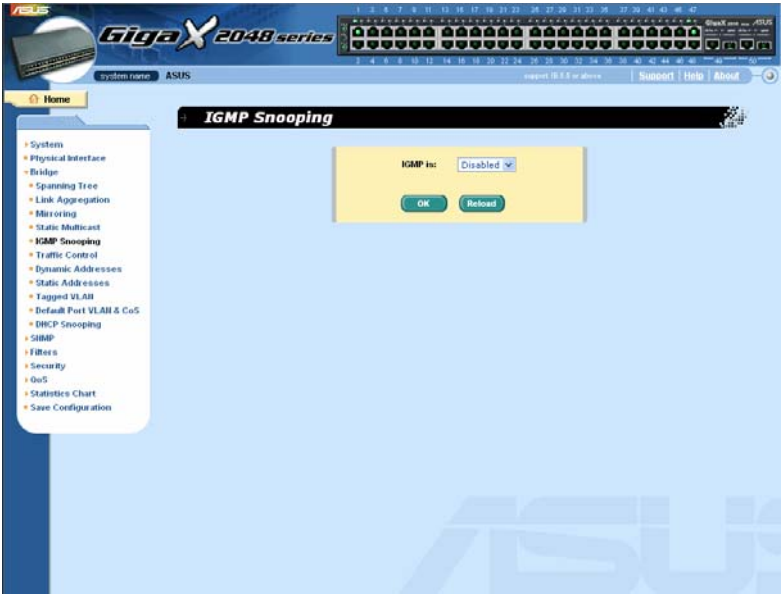


Figure 29. IGMP Snooping

4.5.5 Traffic Control

Traffic control prevents the switch bandwidth from flooding packets including broadcast packets, multicast packets and the unicast packets because of destination address lookup failure. The limit number is a threshold to limit the total number of the checked type packets. For example, if broadcast and multicast are enabled, the total traffic amount for those two types will not exceed the limit value. Click OK to save the new configuration. To make the configuration effective, go to "*Save Configuration*" page, then click Save.

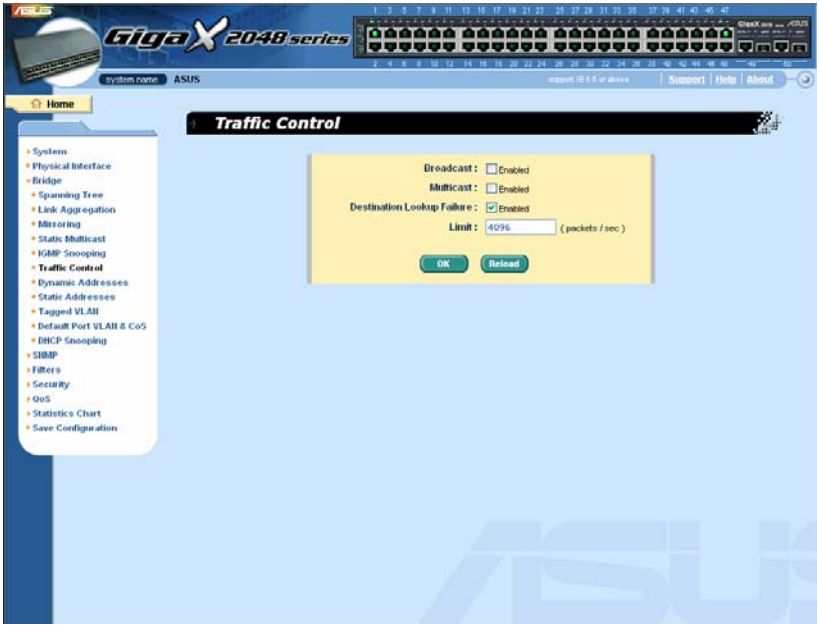
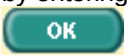


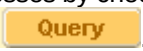
Figure 30. Traffic Control

4.5.6 Dynamic Addresses

This page displays the result of dynamic MAC address lookup by port, VLAN ID, or specified MAC address. The dynamic address is the MAC address learned by switch, it will age out from the address table if the address is not learned again during the age time. User can set the age time by entering a valid number from 10 to 1,000,000 in seconds. Then click on 

to save the new age value. To make the configuration effective, please go to "*Save Configuration*" page, then click on

.

You can look up MAC addresses by checking the port, VLAN ID, or/and MAC address, then click on 

. The address window will display the result of the query.

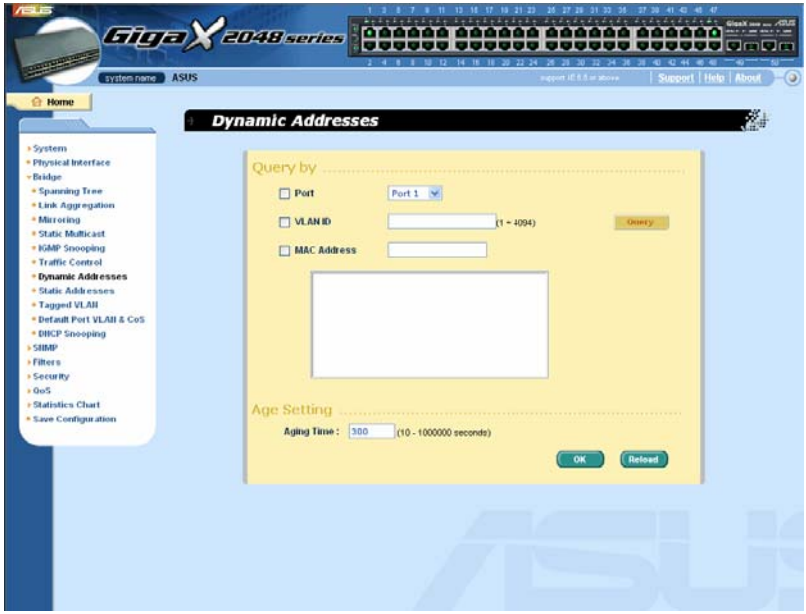


Figure 31. Dynamic Address

4.5.7 Static Addresses

You can add a MAC address into the switch address table. The MAC address added by this way will not age out from the address table. We call it static address.

MAC Address: enter the MAC address

VLAN ID: enter the VLAN ID that the MAC belongs

Port Selection: select the port to which the MAC belongs

Discard: you can do packet filtering when the MAC address appears in the packets as destination address, source address, or either of them.

Click on the Add when you create a new static MAC address by the above information. Then you will see the new added entry shows in the address window. You can remove the existed address by selecting the entry with the mouse, then clicking on Remove. The Modify button updates the existed MAC address entries. Click OK to save effective. Click Reload to refresh the settings to current value. To make the configuration effective, please go to "save configuration" page, then click Save.

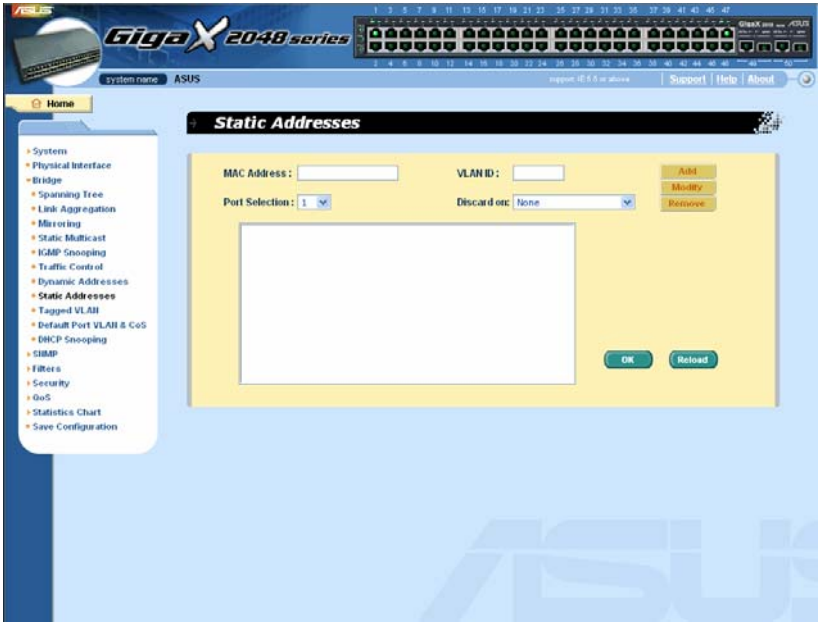


Figure 32. Static Address

4.5.8 Tagged VLAN

You can set up to 255 VLAN groups and show VLAN group in this page. There is a default VLAN created by the switch. It cannot be removed at all. This feature prevents the switch from malfunction. You can remove any existed VLAN except the default VLAN.

You can assign the port to be a tagged port or an untagged port by toggling the port button. There are three types of button display as follows:

"U" type: untagged port that will remove VLAN tags from the transmitted packets.

"T" type: All packets transmitted from this port will be tagged.

"blank" type: This port is not a member of the VLAN group.

If one untagged port belongs to two or more VLAN groups at the same time, it will confuse the switch and cause flooding traffics. To prevent it, the switch only allows one untagged port belongs to one VLAN at the same time. That is, the untagged port belongs to the VLAN group which is called "PVID" and configured in the "Default Port VLAN & CoS" page. If you want to assign an untagged port from one VLAN to another, you have to remove it from the original VLAN, or change it to be tagged in the original VLAN first.

Show VLAN: select the existed VLAN to display or select "Add a new VLAN" to create a new VLAN group

Name: the VLAN name

DHCP Snoop: Enable or disable DHCP snooping on this VLAN.

VLAN ID: this field requires user to enter the VLAN ID when a new VLAN is created

Remove VLAN: Remove an existed VLAN. This field disappears in VLAN creation page.

Click on

to save the configuration. To make the configuration effective, go to "*Save Configuration*" page, then click on

.

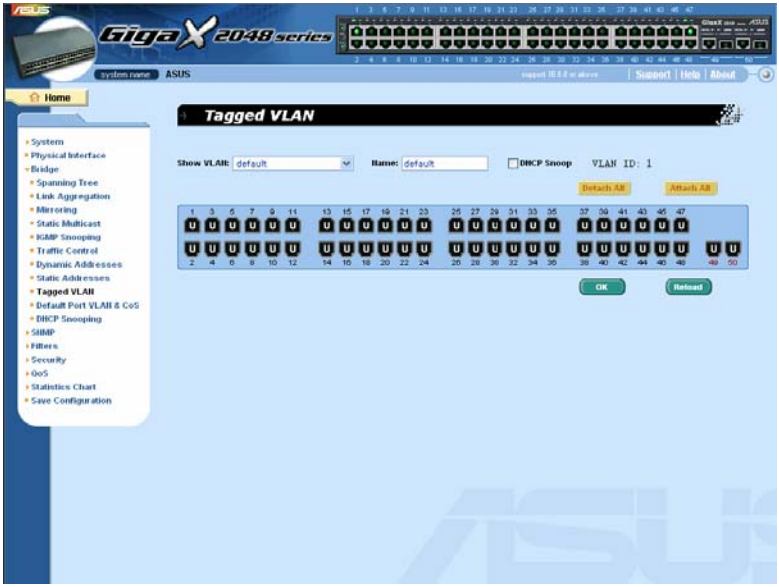


Figure 33. Tagged VLAN (GigaX 2048)

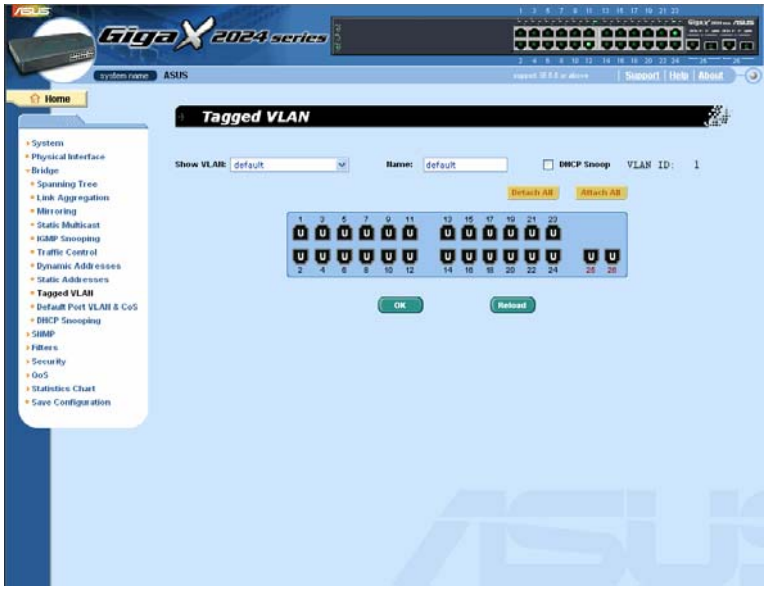


Figure 34. Tagged VLAN (GigaX 2024)

4.5.9 Default Port VLAN and CoS

Some VLAN tag related field settings for each port are included in this page. It includes:

Port: select the port to configure

PVID: port-based VLAN ID. Every untagged packet received from this port will be tagged with this VLAN group ID

CoS (Class of Service) value: every untagged packet received from this port will be assigned to this CoS in the VLAN tagged

Click on Modify to change the content in the port list window. Click on OK to save the configuration. To make the configuration effective, go to "*Save Configuration*" page, then click Save.

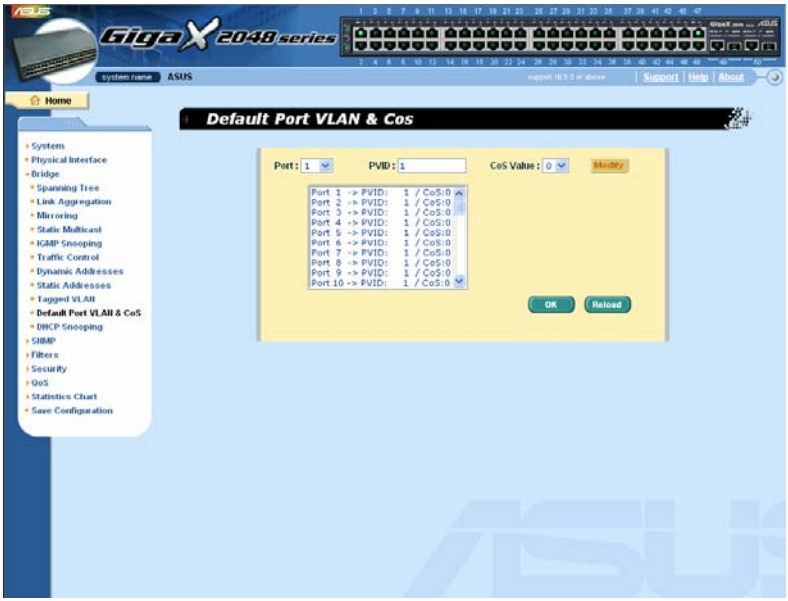


Figure 35. Default Port VLAN and CoS

4.5.10 DHCP Snooping

DHCP snooping is a DHCP security feature that provides security by filtering untrusted DHCP messages and by building and maintaining a DHCP binding table. You can assign some ports to be trusted ports. The selected (trusted) port forwards the DHCP packets as a normal port, but the DHCP ACK packets will be dropped when the unselected (untrusted) port receives the packets.

DHCP Snooping: enable or disable DHCP snooping.

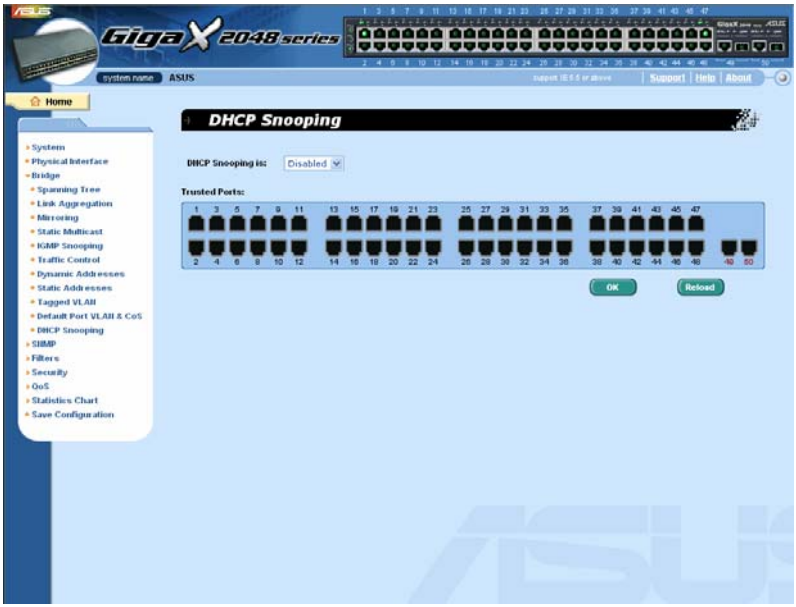


Figure 36. DHCP Snooping (GigaX 2048)

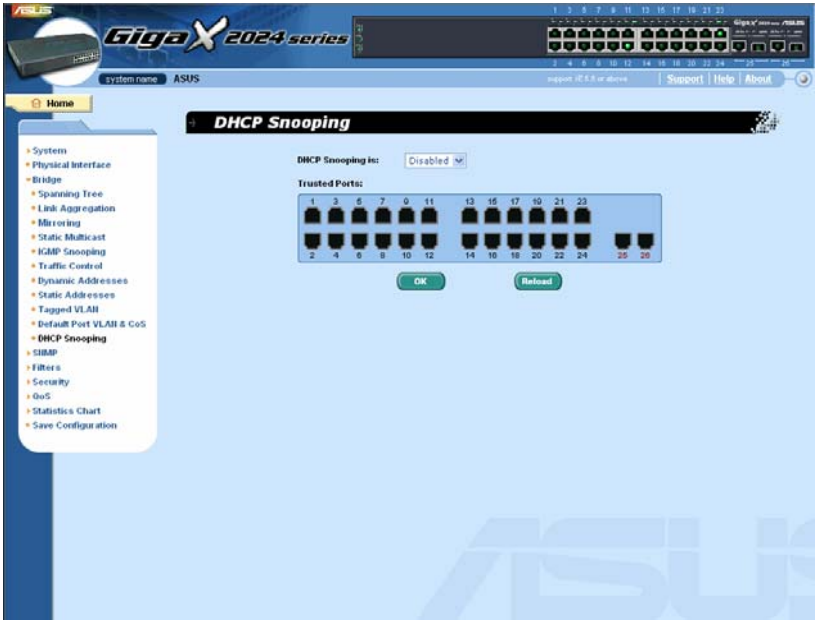


Figure 37. DHCP Snooping (GigaX 2024)

4.6 SNMP

This group offers the SNMP configuration including **Community Table, Host Table,** and **Trap Setting.** To provide more secure management and access control, **SNMPv3** is supported.

4.6.1 Community Table

You can type different community names and specify whether the community has the privilege to make setting (write access) by checking the box. Click OK to save the configuration permanently or Reload to refresh the page.

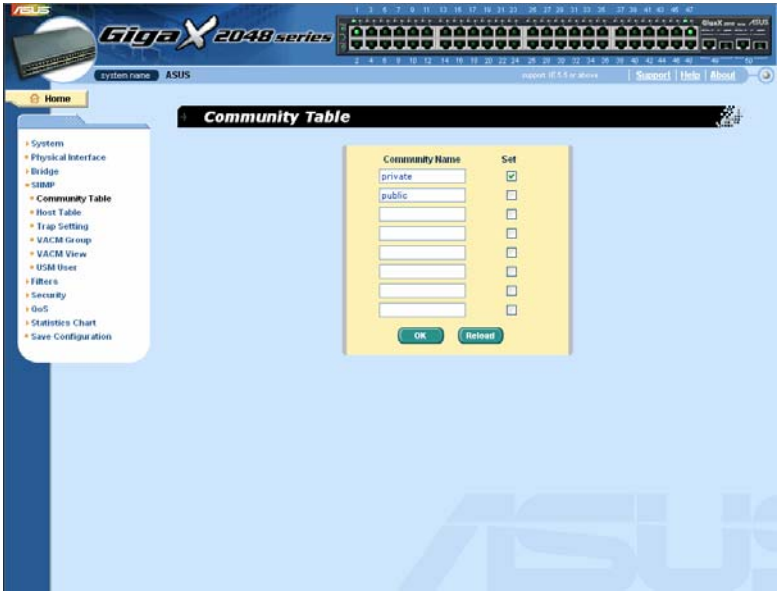


Figure 38. Community Table

4.6.2 Host Table

This page links host IP address to the community name that is entered in **Community Table** page. Type an IP address and select the community name from the drop-down list. Click OK to save the configuration permanently or Reload to refresh the page.

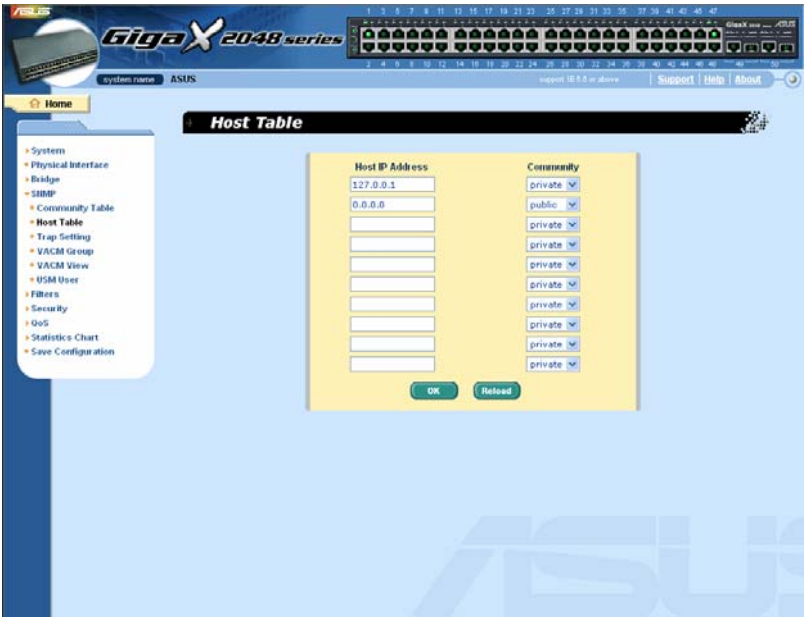


Figure 39. Host Table

4.6.3 Trap Setting

By setting trap destination IP addresses and community names, you can enable SNMP trap function to send trap packets in different versions (v1 or v2c). Click OK to save the configuration permanently or Reload to refresh the page.

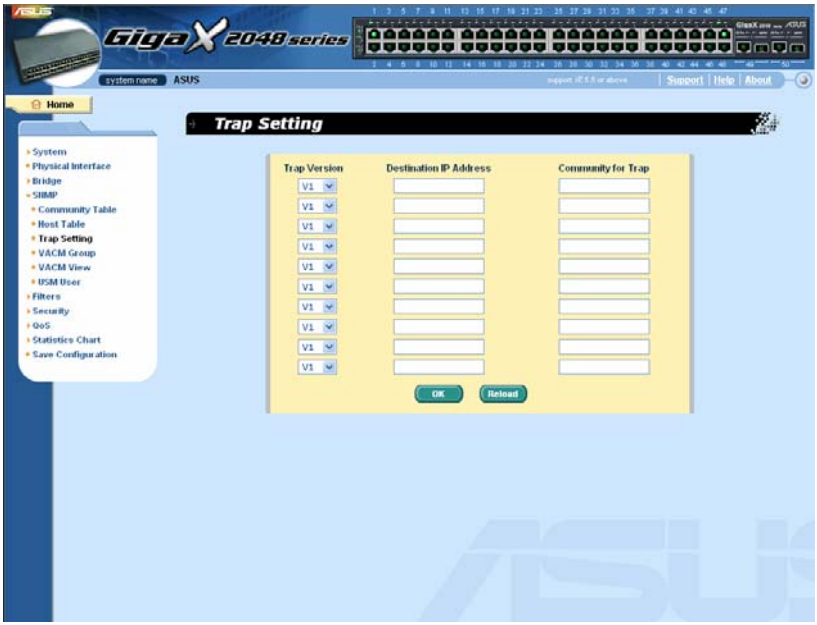


Figure 40. Trap Setting

4.6.4 VACM Group

VACM (View-based Access Control Model) Group is used to configure the information of SNMPV3 VACM Group.

Group Name: enter the security group name.

Read View Name: enter the Read View Name that the Group belongs. The related SNMP messages are Get, GetNext, GetBulk.

Write View Name: enter the Write View Name that the Group belongs. The related SNMP message is Set.

Notify View Name: enter the Notify View Name that the Group belongs. The related SNMP messages are Trap, Report.

Security Model: enter the Security Model Name that the Group belongs. Any is suitable for v1, v2, v3. USM is SNMPv3 related.

Security level: enter the Security level Name that the Group belongs. Only NoAuth, AuthNopriv, AuthPriv can be chosen.

Click on the Add when you create a new VACM group entry by the above information. Then you will see the new added entry shows in the group window. You can remove the existed group by selecting the entry with the mouse, then clicking on Remove. The Modify button updates the existed VACM Group entries. Click OK to save effectively. Click Reload to refresh the settings to current value. To make the configuration effective, please go to "Save Configuration" page, then click on Save.

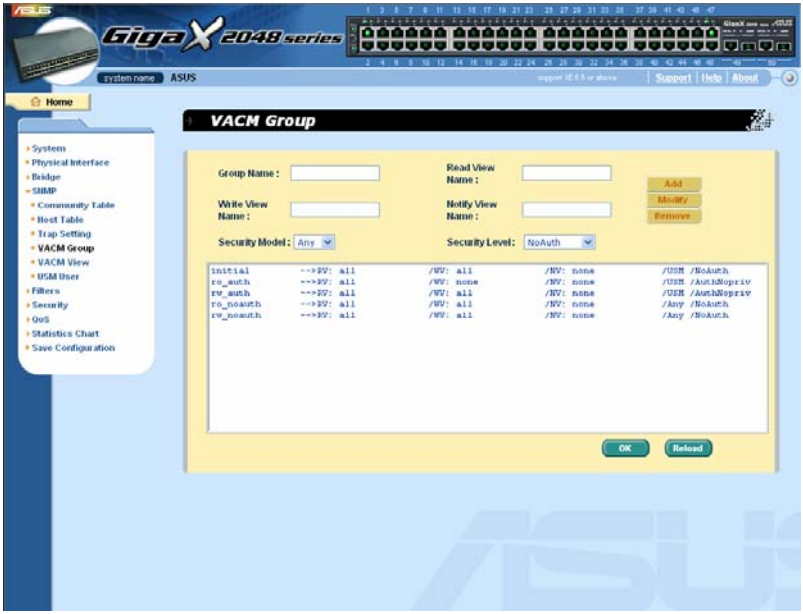


Figure 41. VACM Group

4.6.5 VACM View

VACM (View-based Access Control Model) View is used to view the information of SNMPV3 VACM Group.

View Name: enter the security group name.

View Type: Select the View Type that the view belongs. Included or Excluded when View Subtree matches the Oid in the SNMPv3 message.

View Subtree: enter the View Subtree that the View belongs. The Subtree is the Oid to match the Oid in the SNMPv3 message. The match is good when the subtree is shorter than the Oid in the SNMPv3 message.

View Mask: enter the View Mask that the View belongs. Each bit in the mask represents the digit between the dots of View Subtree from left side. Bit '0' means 'don't care'.

Click on the

when you create a new VACM View entry by the above information. Then you will see the new added entry shows in the view window. You can remove the existed views by selecting the entry with the mouse, then clicking on

. The

button updates the existed VACM View entries. Click

to save effective. Click

to refresh the settings to current value. To make the configuration effective, please go to "Save Configuration" page, then click on

.

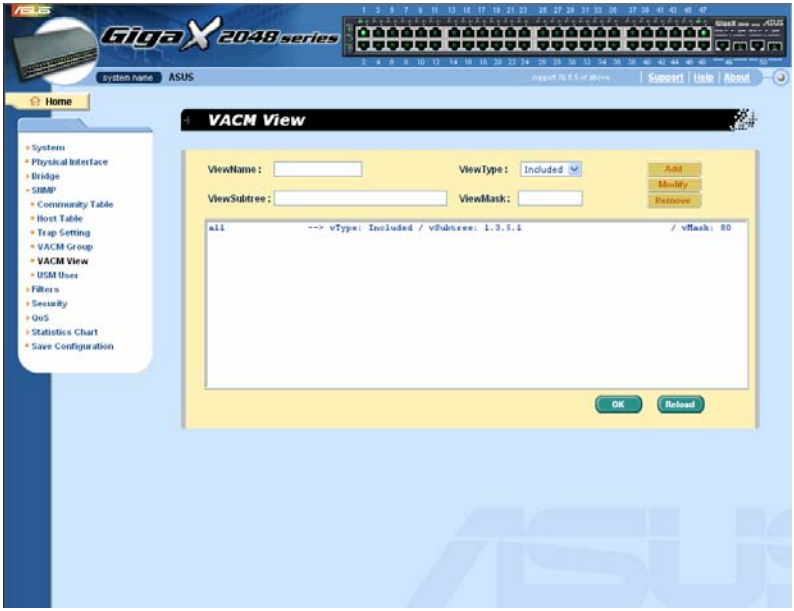


Figure 42. VACM View

4.6.6 USM User

USM (User-based Security Model) User is used to configure the information of SNMPV3 USM User.

Engine Id: enter the Engine Id that should match the ID in the Manager.

Name: enter Name combined with Engine ID that should match the Name and Engine ID in the Manager.

Auth Protocol: enter the Auth Protocol that Engine ID and Name belong. Only NoAuth, MD5, SHA1 can be chosen. If the NoAuth is chosen, there is no need to enter password.

Auth Password: enter the password that the Auth Protocol belongs. The password needs at least 8 characters or digits.

Priv Protocol: enter the Priv Protocol that Engine ID and Name belong. Only NoPriv, DES can be chosen. If the NoPriv is chosen, there is no need to enter password.

Priv Password: enter the password that the Priv Protocol belongs. The password needs at least 8 characters or digits.

Click on the Add when you create a new USM User entry by the above information. Then you will see the new added entry shows in the User window. You can remove the existed User by selecting the entry with the mouse, then clicking on Remove. The Modify button updates the existed USM User entries. Click OK to save effective. Click Reload to refresh the settings to current value. To make the configuration effective, please go to "Save Configuration" page, then click on Save.

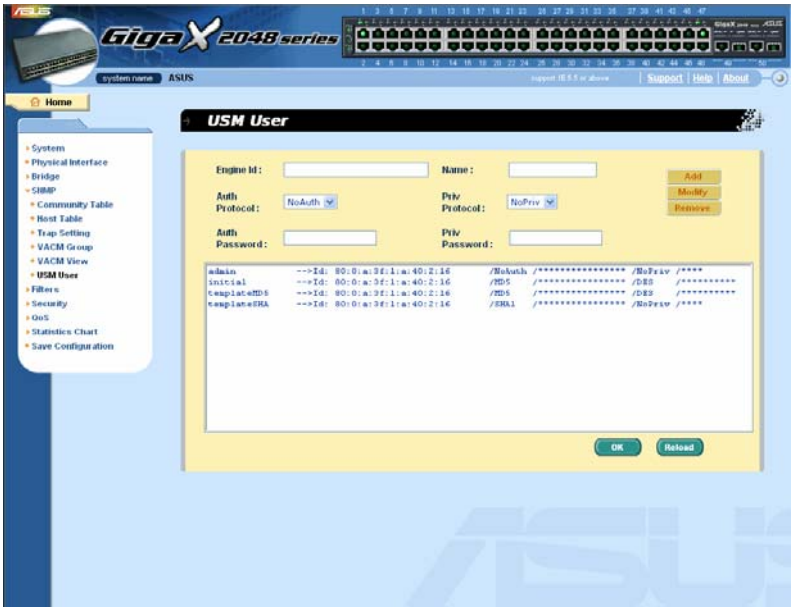


Figure 43. USM User

4.7 Filters

The switch can filter certain traffic types according to packet header information from Layer 2 to Layer 4. Each filter set includes a couple of rules. You have to attach the filter set to certain ports to make the filter work.

4.7.1 Filter Set

You can create a filter set by giving a name, ID and a mode of rules. The switch defines two modes of rules, one is MAC mode and the other is IP mode. Only the same mode of rules can bundle together to form a filter set. Each mode has different fields to configure. For example, you can use IP mode rule to filter FTP packets.

When you click on the **Filter Set**, the Filter Set page appears (Figure 44).

First, create a filter set by typing a name and ID, then clicking on

. Second, click on the button to select the set you want to edit or remove. Third, click on

to enter the rule page as Figure 45, or click on

to remove the filter set. You have to follow the rules to make a valid filter set.

- One set consists of a type of rules. The rules having the same fields to filter packets belong to one type. For example, two rules filter packets with two destination IP addresses, then they are the same type. But a rule filtering source IP address does not belong to the same type.
- Four types of rules can apply to ports at the same time. If there are more than four types, the system automatically disables the rules.

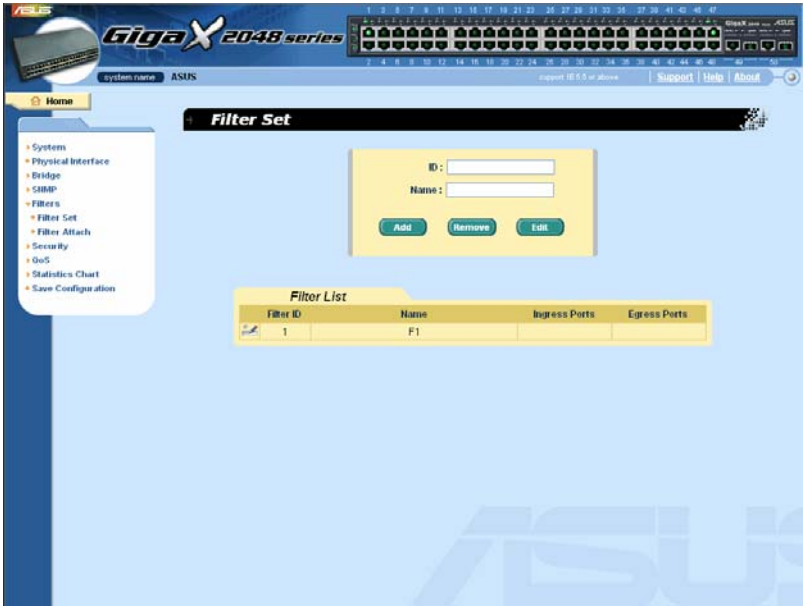


Figure 44. Filter Set

The *Filter Rule* page provides options for rule modes, one is MAC rule (Figure 45) and the other is IP rule (Figure 46). If you did not enter the MAC address in the blank box, it means the rule doesn't care the MAC value. In IP rule setup, you can enter any of the 5 tuples, source IP, destination IP, protocol, source application port and destination application port. The **Action** field determines if the packet should be dropped or forwarding when it matches the rule. If a packet matches two rules with different action, the packet will follow the rule showed first in the rule list.

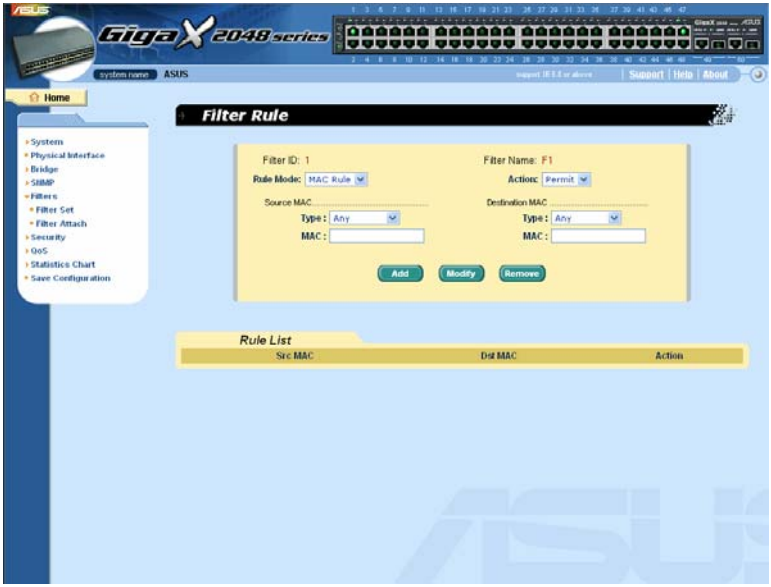


Figure 45. Filter Rule in MAC mode

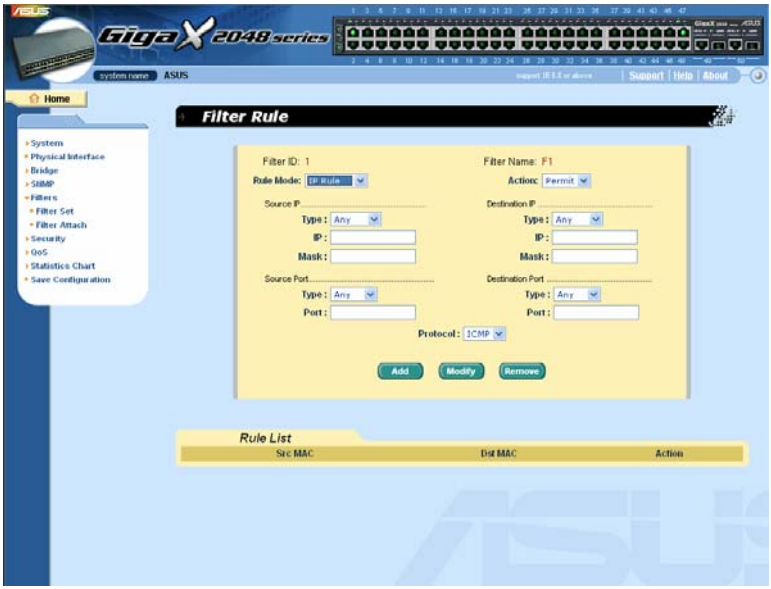


Figure 46. Filter Rule in IP mode

4.7.2 Filter Attach

A filter set is idle if you did not attach it to any ingress or egress port. Use the Filter Attach page to attach a filter set to ingress and egress ports.

Click OK to save the configuration. To make the configuration effective, go to the “Save Configuration” page, then click Save, or click on Reload to refresh the page.

To attach a filter set to ports:

- Attach to all ports: the filter set applies to all the ports of the system.
- Attach to certain ports: you can specify the ingress ports and egress port to be applied.
- Detach from all ports: remove all the filters from the attached ports.

You may not detach certain ports after issuing an "Attach All" command. If you wish to detach ports, use the "Detach All" command.

Once the filter set is attached to the ingress ports and egress ports, it will filter the packets according to the ingress port, egress port, and the packet fields in the rules. For example, a set with a single rule to filter out destination MAC address 00:10:20:30:40:50 is attached to ingress port 1 and egress port 2. A packet with destination MAC 00:10:20:30:40:50 from port 1 is not switched to port 2, but it is possible to go to other ports except port 2 in flooding situation.

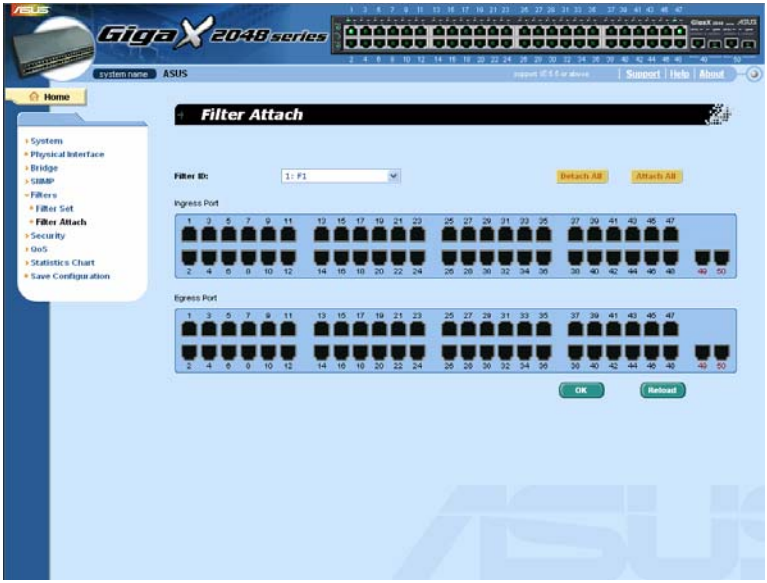


Figure 47. Filter Attach (GigaX 2048)

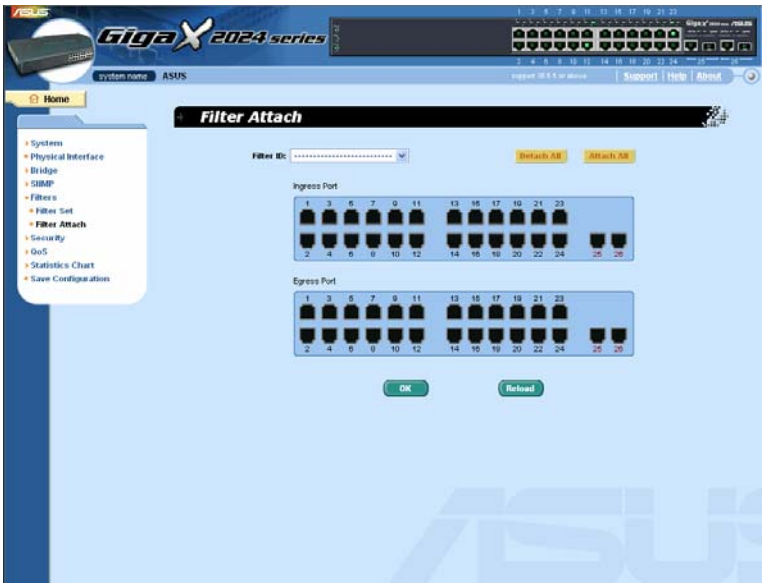


Figure 48. Filter Attach (GigaX 2024)

4.8 Security

The switch has the 802.1x port-based security feature. Only authorized hosts are allowed to access the switch port. Traffic is blocked for hosts failed to authenticate themselves. The authentication service is provided by a RADIUS server or the local database (support MD5 authentication) in the switch.

The switch also supports dynamic VLAN assignment through 802.1x authentication process. The VLAN information for the users/ports should be configured in the authentication server properly before enabling this feature.

The switch has the port security feature. Users can use the port security feature to restrict input to an interface by limiting and identifying MAC addressed of the stations allowed to access the port. When you assign secure MAC addresses to a secure port, the port does not forward with source addresses outside the group of defined addresses.

4.8.1 Port Access Control

Port Access Control is used to configure various 802.1x parameters. 802.1x uses either RADIUS server or local database to authenticate port users.

The first part is the Bridge (Global) settings:

- Reauthentication: Once enabled, the switch will try to authenticate the port user again when the re-authentication time is up.
- Reauthentication Time: If 'Reauthentication' is enabled, this is the time period the switch uses to re-send authentication request to the port user. (See above)
- Authentication Method: RADIUS or Local database can be used to authenticate the port user.
- Quiet Period: If authentication failed either from RADIUS or local database, the switch waits upon this time period before sending another authentication request to the port user.
- Retransmission Time: If the port user failed to respond to authentication request from the switch, the switch waits upon this time period before sending another authentication request to the port user.

- Max Reauthentication Attempts: Retry count if the port user failed to respond to authentication requests from the switch.

The second part is the port settings. Please click

when you're done with the modifications.

- Port: Specify which port to configure.
- Multi-host: If enabled, ALL hosts connected to the selected port are allowed to use the port if ONE of the hosts passed the authentication. If disabled, only ONE host among other hosts passed the authentication is allowed to use the port.
- Authentication Control: If 'force_authorized' is selected, the selected port is forced authorized. Thus, traffic from all hosts is allowed to pass. Otherwise, if 'force_unauthorized' is selected, the selected port is blocked and no traffic can go through. If 'Auto' is selected, the behavior of the selected port is controlled by 802.1x protocol. All ports should be set to 'Auto' under normal conditions.
- Guest VLAN: Specify a guest VLAN to clients that are not 802.1x-capable.

Click

to make the settings permanent. Click

to refresh the settings to current value.

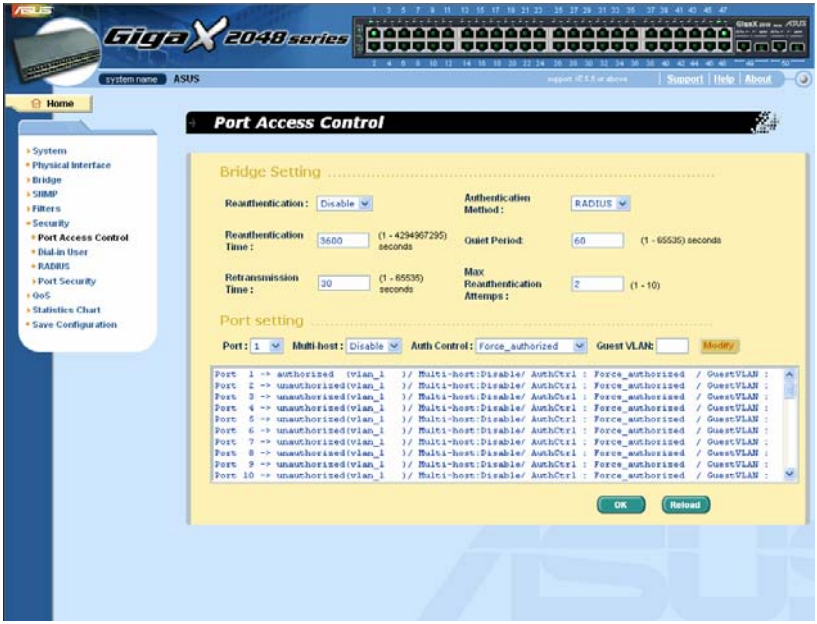


Figure 49. Port Access Control

4.8.2 Dial-In User

Dial-in User is used to define users in the local database of the switch.

- User Name: New user name.
- Password: Password for the new user.
- Confirm Password: Enter the password again.
- Dynamic VLAN: Specify the VLAN ID assigned to the 802.1x-authenticated clients.

Click Add to add the new user. Click Modify when you're done with the modifications. Click Remove when you want to remove the selected user. Click OK to make the settings permanent. Click Reload to refresh the settings to current value.

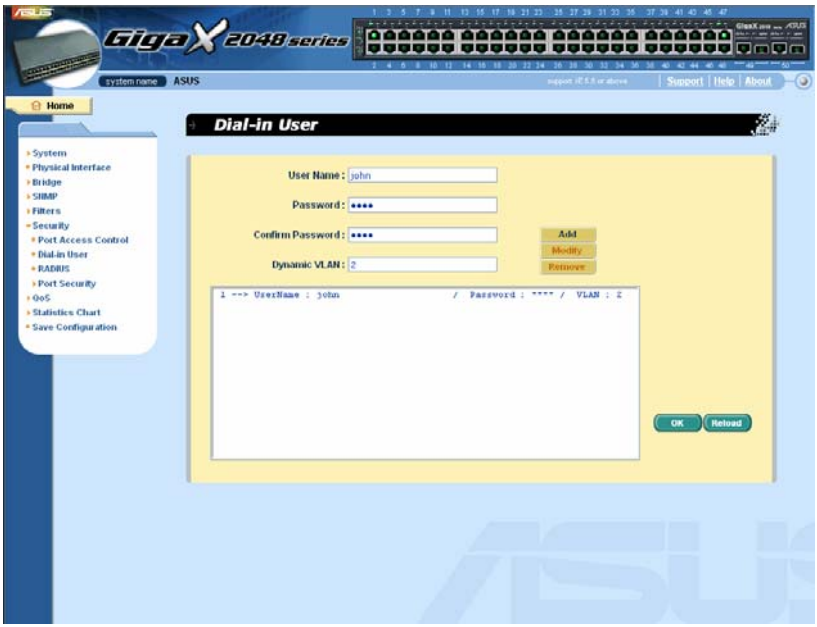


Figure 50. Dial-In user

4.8.3 RADIUS

In order to use external RADIUS server, the following parameters are required to be setup:

- Authentication Server IP: The IP address of the RADIUS server.
- Authentication Server Port: The port number for the RADIUS server is listening to.
- Authentication Server Key: The key is used for communications between GigaX and the RADIUS server.
- Confirm Authentication Key: Re-type the key entered above.

The VLAN of the RADIUS server connected to the switch must be the same as the VLAN of the system management interface.

Click

to make the settings permanent. Click

to refresh the settings to current value.

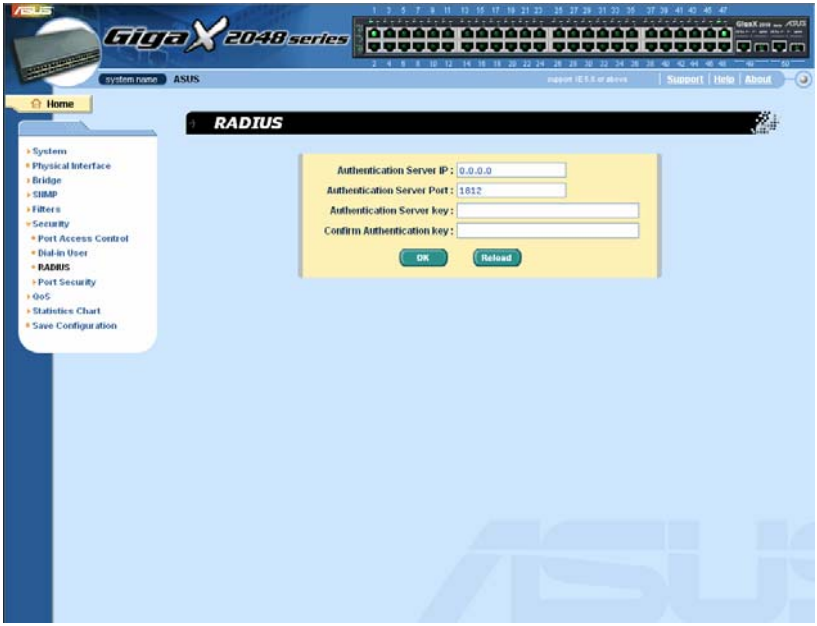


Figure 51. RADIUS

4.8.4 Port Security

Port security pages include port configuration, port status, and secure MAC addresses function.

4.8.4.1 Port Configuration

This page is used to configure various Port Security parameters. The total number of available secure MAC addresses on the switch is 1024. Users can configure the port in the following field:

- Port: select the port to make configuration.
- Admin: disable/enable port security feature on the port.
- Violation Mode: set the violation mode. This action will be taken when a violation occurs. It is a security violation when the maximum numbers of secure MAC addresses have been added to the address table, and a station whose MAC address is not in the address table attempts to access the interface. You can configure the interface for one of three violation modes:

  a) *Protect*: In this mode, you are not notified that a security violation has occurred.

  b) *Restrict*: In this mode, you are notified that a security violation has occurred. Specifically, an SNMP trap is sent, a syslog message is logged, and the violation counter increments.

  c) *Shutdown*: In this mode, a port security violation causes the interface to become blocking state immediately. It also sends an SNMP trap, logs a syslog message, and increments the violation counter.
- Max MAC Addresses: set the maximum numbers of secure MAC addresses. The valid value is from 1 to 132. The sum of this value for all ports is less than or equal to the maximum number of secure MAC address allowed in the switch.
- Aging Time: set the aging time. The valid value is from 0 to 1440(mins). The aging mechanism is only effective for dynamic secure MAC addresses. If the time is 0, the aging mechanism is disabled for this port.
- Aging Type: set the aging type. To determine the action when the dynamic secure MAC addresses are aged out. Two types of aging are supported for each port:

a) *Absolute*: the secure addresses on the port are deleted after the specified aging time.

b) *Inactivity*: the secure addresses on the port are deleted only if there is no data traffic from the secure source MAC address for the specified time period.

Select the corresponding port number and configure the port setting, then click on the Modify button. The content of the display window will update automatically as you make changes. Click on OK to make the setting effective. Click on Reload to refresh the settings to the current value.

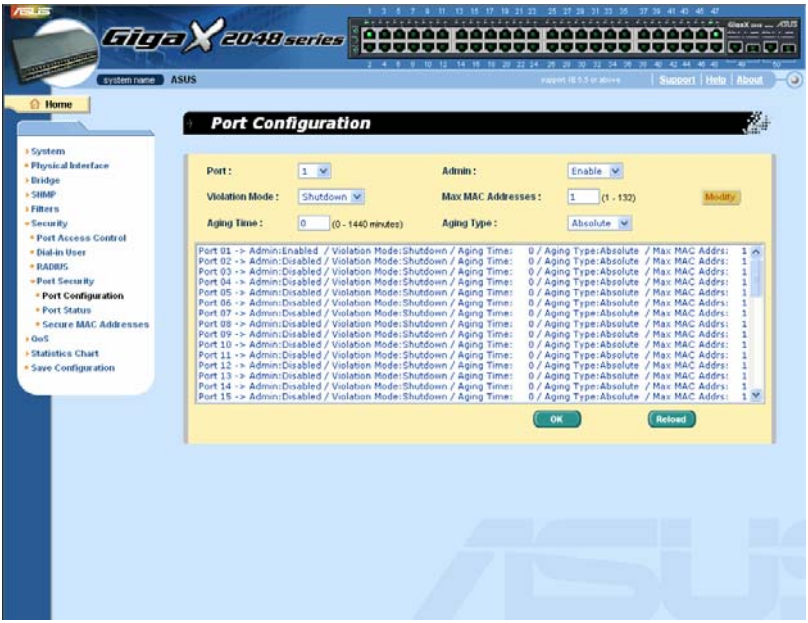


Figure 52. Port Configuration

4.8.4.2 Port Status

This page displays the port security information of all ports. The security information is as follows:

- Port: port number.
- Status:

a) NoOper: this indicates port security of the port that is configured to be disabled.

b) SecureUp: this indicates the port security is operational.

c) SecureDown: this indicates the port security is not operational. This happens when the port security is configured to be enabled but can not be operational due to some reasons such as it conflicts with other features.

d) Restrict: this indicates that the port security violation occurs when the violation mode is 'restrict'.

e) Shutdown: this indicates that the port is shutdown due to port security violation when the violation mode is 'shutdown'.

- Restart: whether to restart the port in shutdown status(Yes/No).
- TotalMacAddrCount: the total numbers of current static and dynamic secure MAC addresses.
- StaticMacAddrCount: the total numbers of current static secure MAC addresses.
- ViolationCount: the total numbers of secure violation.

Port security status on the port is 'SecureDown' when one of the following situations occur:

- The port is link down.
- Administrative bridge port is disabled.
- The port is a trunk port.
- The port is a monitor port in port mirroring.
- The port is running 802.1x and in the single-host mode.

If the status of a port is 'Shutdown', users can select the corresponding port number and set Restart to 'Yes', then click on the

button. The field you changed will update the content of the display window. Click on

to make the setting effective. Click on

to refresh the settings to current value.

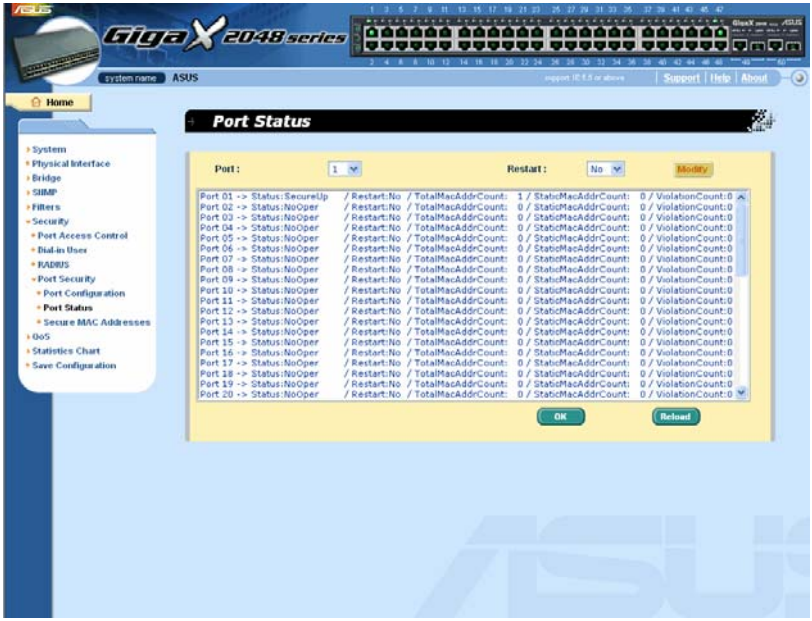


Figure 53. Port Status

4.8.4.3 Secure MAC Addresses

Users can add a MAC address into the secure MAC address table of one port. The MAC address added in this way will not age out from the secure MAC address table. We call it static secure MAC address.

- MAC Address: enter the MAC address.
- Port Selection: select the port to which the MAC belongs.

Click on Add after you create a new static MAC address in the above way. Then you will see the newly added entry shown in the address window.

Users can select one port from Port Selection, then click on Query. You will see the current total secure MAC addresses of the port shown in the address window.

Users can remove the existed address by selecting the entries with the mouse, then click on Remove to remove them. When you want to select multi-entries, please press 'Shift' key on the keyboard and selecting the entries with the mouse.

Click Add or Remove to make the configuration effective immediately.

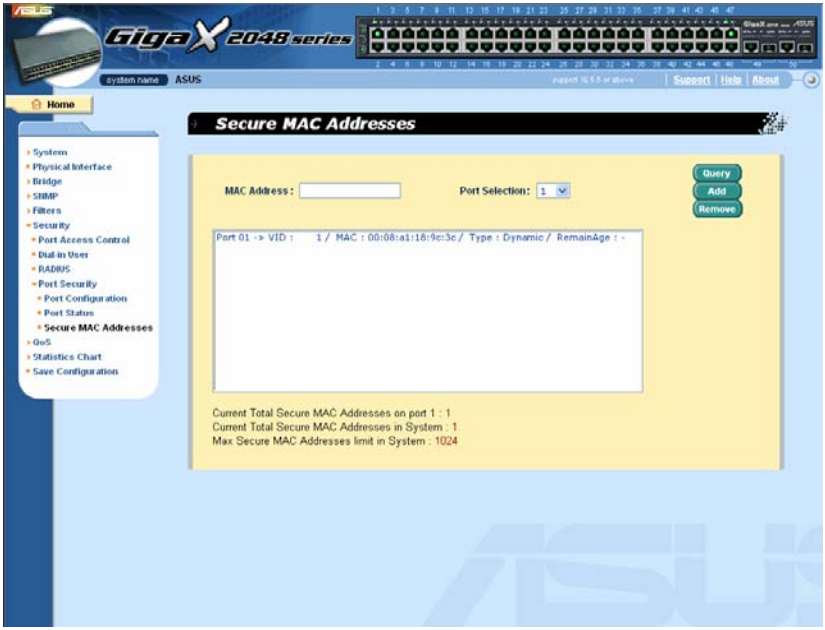


Figure 54. Secure MAC Address

4.9 QoS

When you configure the QoS feature, you can select specific network traffic to prioritize it according to its importance. It makes the network performance more predictable and the bandwidth utilization more effective.

QoS pages include trust state, mapping, class set, policy set, policy attach, and CoS function.

4.9.1 Trust State

This page is used to configure packets classification using port trust states. Users can configure the port in following field:

- Port: select the port to make configuration.
- State: set the trust state. Three types of state are supported for each port.

a) No

No trust state to classify ingress packets

b) CoS

Classifies ingress packets with the packet CoS values.

For tagged IP packets -- the DSCP value of the packet is modified based on the CoS-to-DSCP map.

For untagged IP packets -- the DSCP value of the packet is modified based on the default port CoS-to-DSCP map.

c) DSCP

Classifies ingress packets with the packet DSCP values.

For tagged non-IP packets -- the packet CoS value is set to 0.

For untagged non-IP packets -- the packet CoS value is set to default port CoS.

For IP packets -- the switch modifies the CoS value by using the DSCP-to-CoS map.

- CosOverride: disable/enable CoS Override on the port. Cos Override only can be enabled when Trust State is 'No' trust. CoS Override will override the previously configured trust state and apply the default port CoS value to all incoming packets. If a port was previously set to trust DSCP, this command overrides the previously configured trust state, and all the incoming CoS values are assigned to default port CoS value. If an incoming packet is tagged, the CoS value of the packet is modified with the default port CoS.

Select the corresponding port number and configure the port setting, then click on the Modify button. The field you changed will update the content of the display window. Click on OK to save the configuration. Click on Reload to refresh the settings to current value. To make the configuration effective, please go to *"Save Configuration"* page, then click on Save.

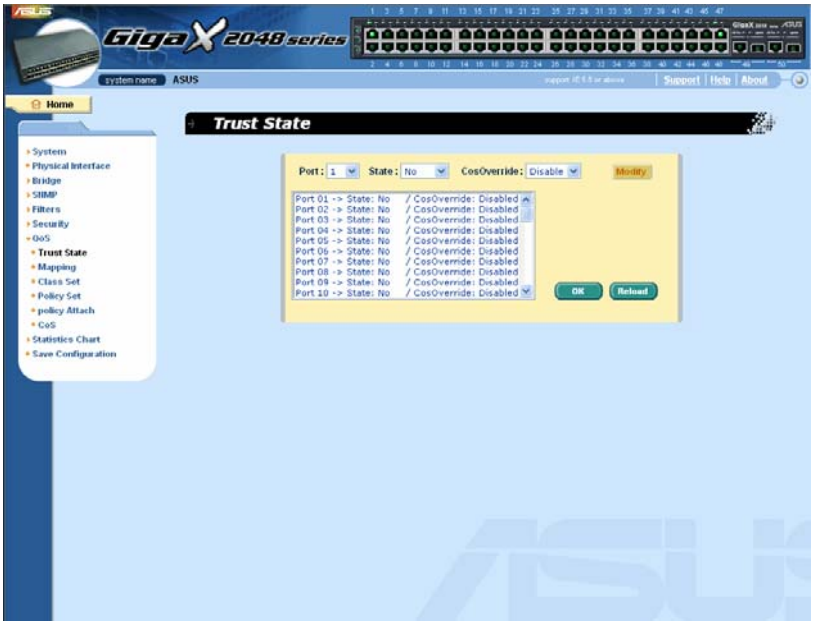


Figure 55. Trust State

4.9.2 Mapping

This page is used to configure CoS (Classification of Service) and DSCP (Differentiated Services Code Point) mapping.

- Map CoS to DSCP: each CoS value can map into one of the DSCP value. Users can use the CoS-to-DSCP map to map CoS values in incoming packets to a DSCP value that QoS uses internally to represent the priority of the traffic.
- Map DSCP to CoS: each DSCP value can map into one of the CoS value. Users can use the DSCP-to-CoS map to map DSCP values in incoming packets to a CoS value, which is used to select one of the four egress queues.

Click on OK to save the configuration. Click on Reload to refresh the settings to current value. To make the configuration effective, please go to *"Save Configuration"* page, then click on Save.

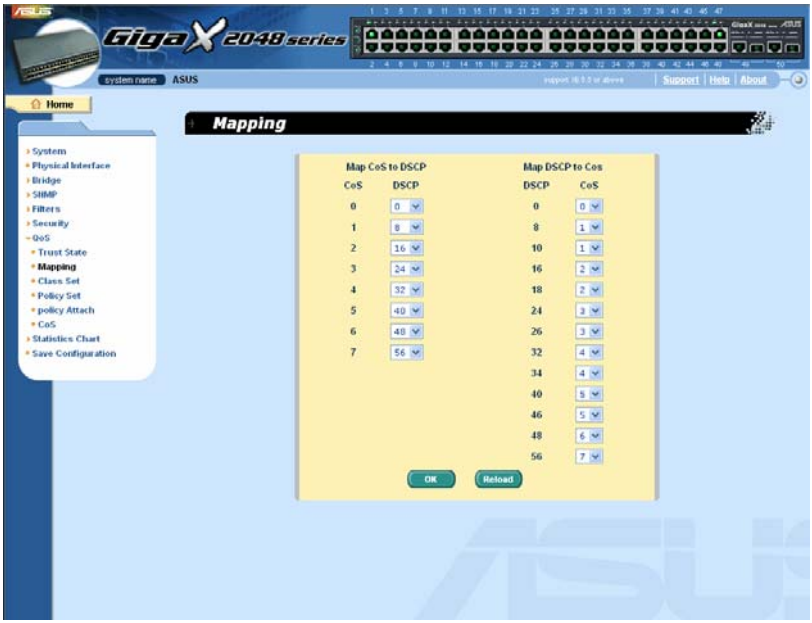


Figure 56. Mapping

4.9.3 Class Set

This configuration page is used to create QoS classes. A class set is a mechanism that you use to isolate a specific traffic flow (or class) from all other traffic. The class set defines the criteria (match mode) used to match a specific traffic flow to further classify it. The criteria can include matching ACL rule in a Filter Set ID or DSCP list. Only one match mode and only one ACL rule for each class set are supported. After a packet is matched against the class-map criteria, it will be further classified through corresponding policy set. The switch only can have 56 classes. The following fields are available:

- Class Name: input a class name. The Class names can not be duplicate.
- Match: select a match mode.
- Filter Set ID: if the match mode is 'Filter', users must select an existed filter set ID.
- DSCP: if the match mode is 'DSCP', users must input DSCP values.

Click on

after you create a new class by the above information. Then you will see the new added entry shows in the class list. Click on to select the class that you want to modify. Editing the class, then click on

. You will see the modified entry shows in the class list. Click on to select the class that you want to remove, then click on

to remove it. To make the configuration effective, please go to *"Save Configuration"* page, then click on

.

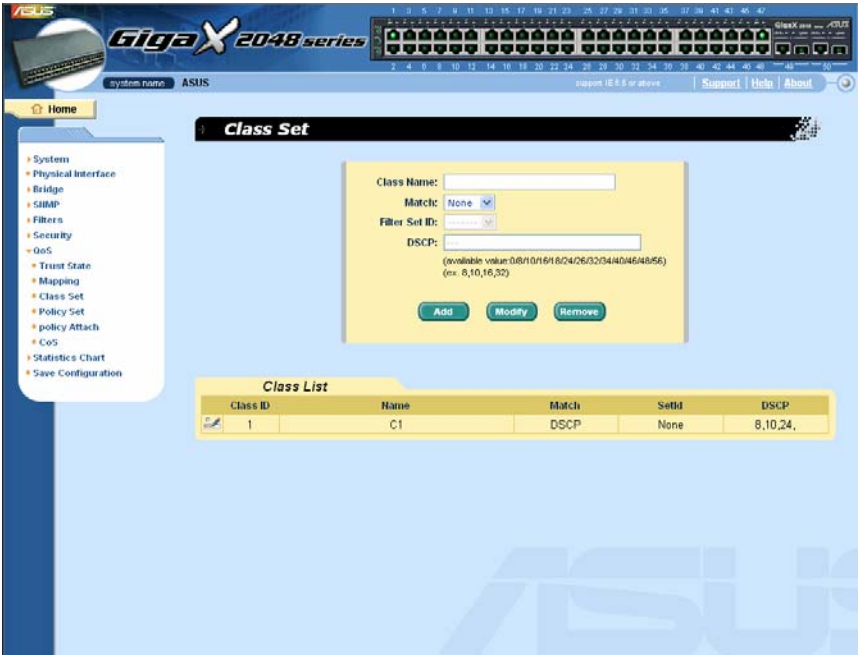


Figure 57. Class Set

4.9.4 Policy Set

A policy set specifies which class set is acted. Policy actions can include setting a specific DSCP value in the traffic class or specifying traffic rate limitation and the action to take when the traffic is out of traffic rate and burst size.

Users can create a policy by giving a name. The policy names cannot be duplicate. The switch only can have 56 policies and 256 policy rules.

Firstly, you have to create a policy by giving a name and click on Add. Secondly, just click on to select the policy that you want to edit or remove. And then click on Edit to enter the *Policy Edit* page or click on Remove to remove the policy. A policy only can have 6 policy actions.

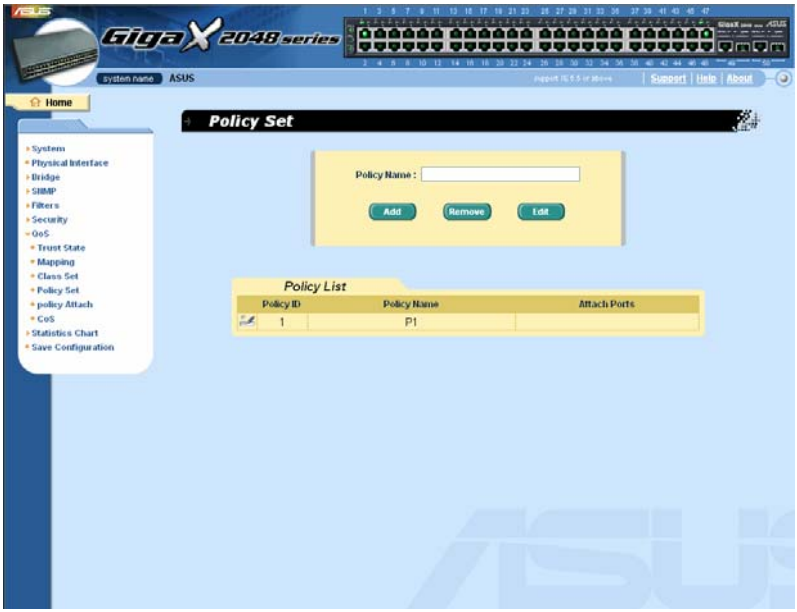


Figure 58. Policy Set

The *Policy Edit* page is used to create policy actions. The classes that are added to a policy must have the same match type. A policy can only have maximum 6 classes. The following fields are available:

- Class ID: select an existed Class ID.
- DSCP: select a DSCP value. Incoming packets that match the class ID will be specified the DSCP value to the class ID
- Traffic Rate: set the traffic rate. The valid value is from 1 to 125. For Gigabit Ethernet ports, the value will be multiplied by 8. For example, set traffic rate to 10. Then the traffic rate of Fast Ethernet ports is 10 Mbps, but for Gigabit Ethernet ports, the traffic rate is 80Mbps.
- Traffic Burst Size: select a traffic burst size. The minimum size of Fast Ethernet ports is 4K. For Gigabit Ethernet ports, traffic burst size will be multiplied by 8. For example, set traffic burst size to 4K. Then the burst size of Fast Ethernet ports is 4K Bytes, but for Gigabit Ethernet ports, the burst size is 32K Bytes.
- Exceed Action: select exceed action. If the exceed action is not 'None', user must enter or select a value for traffic rate and traffic burst size.
- Exceed DSCP: if exceed action is 'DSCP', user must select an exceed DSCP value.

Click on Add after you create a new policy action by the above information. Then you will see the new added entry shown in the policy action list. Click on to select the policy action that you want to modify. Editing the policy action, then click on Modify. You will see the modified entry shown in the policy action list. Click on to select the policy action that you want to remove, then click on Remove to remove it. To make the configuration effective, please go to *"Save Configuration"* page, then click on Save.

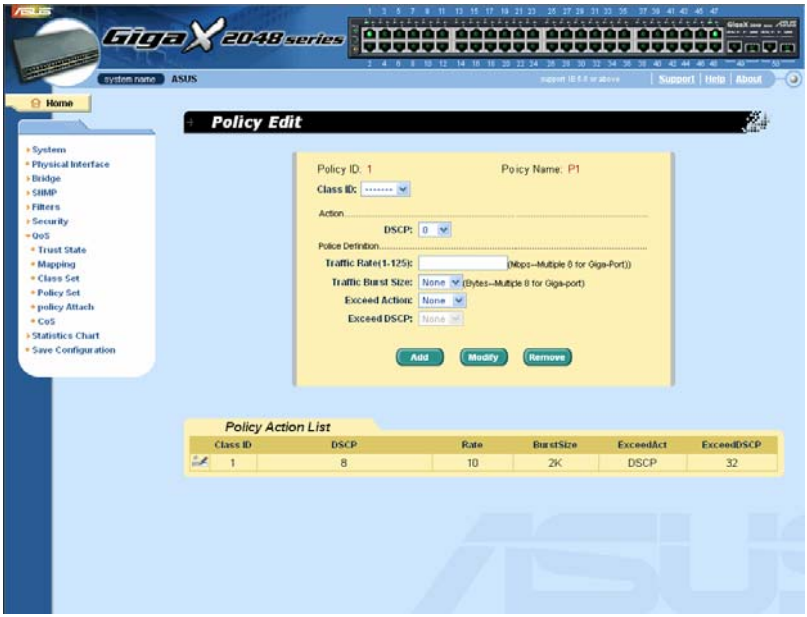


Figure 59. Policy Edit

4.9.4 Policy Attach

A policy does nothing if you don't attach it to any ingress port. You can use this page to attach a policy to ingress ports. A port only can attach one policy.

Click on

to save the configuration. Click on

to refresh the settings to current value. To make the configuration effective, please go to *"Save Configuration"* page, then click on

.

There are a few ways to attach a policy to ports:

- Attach to all ports: the policy will apply to all the ports of the system.
- Attach to certain ports: you can specify the ingress ports to be applied.
- Detach all: remove the policy from the attached ports.

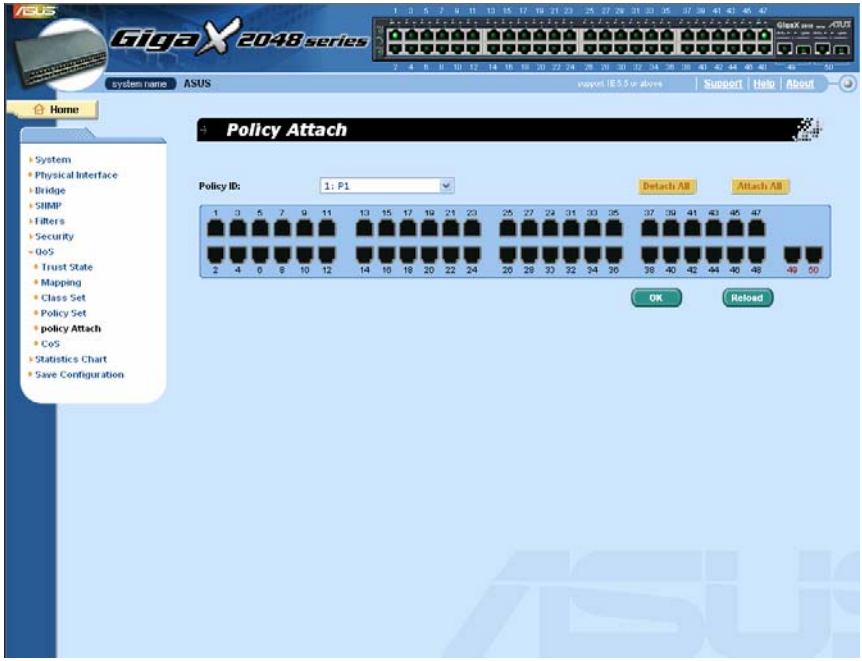


Figure 60. Policy Attach

4.9.5 CoS

The switch supports four CoS queues for each egress port. For each queue, you can specify the scheduling types as follows:

- Strict priority scheduling: each CoS value can map into one of the four queues. The queue 4 has the highest priority to transmit the packets. And packets in the low-priority queue do not transmit until all the high-priority queues become empty. In strict priority scheduling, weight settings are always zero.
- Weighted round-robin (WRR) scheduling: WRR scheduling requires you to specify a number that indicates the importance (weight) of the queue relative to other CoS queues. WRR scheduling prevents the low-priority queues from being completely neglected during periods of high-priority traffic. The WRR scheduling transmits some packets from each queue in turn. The number of packets it sends corresponds to the relative importance of the queue. For example, if one queue has a weight of 3 and another has a weight of 4, three packets are sent from the first queue for every four that are sent from the second queue. By using this scheduling, low-priority queues have the opportunity to send packets even through the high-priority queues that are not empty. The valid value of weight is from 1 to 255 and weight settings only effective for WRR scheduling.

Click on

to save the configuration. Click on

to refresh the settings to current value. To make the configuration effective, please go to "Save Configuration" page, then click on

.

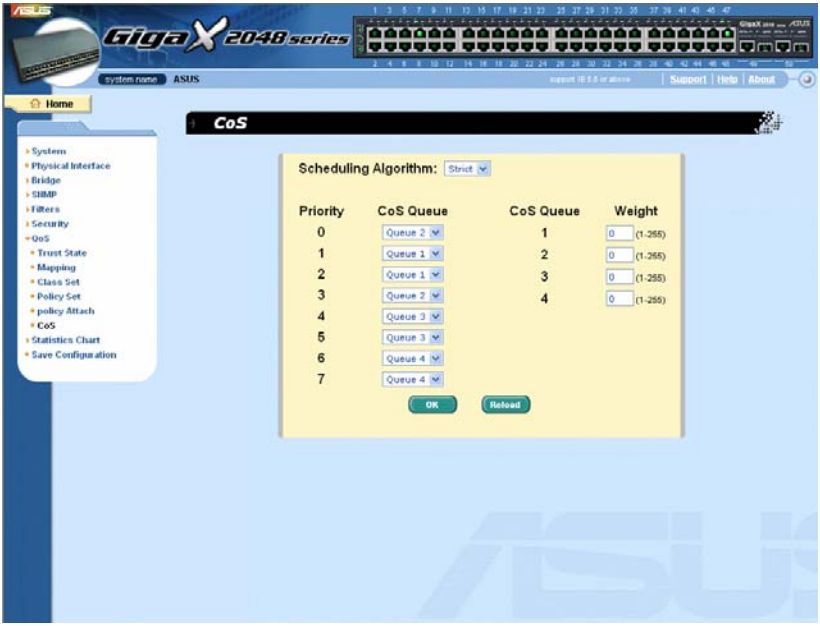


Figure 61. CoS

4.10 Statistics Chart

The **Statistics Chart** pages provide network flow in different charts. You can specify the period time to refresh the chart. You can monitor the network traffic amount in different graphic chart by these pages. Most MIB-II counters are displayed in these charts.

Click **Refresh Rate** to set the period for retrieving new data from the switch. You can differentiate the statistics or ports by selecting **Color**. Finally, click on **Draw** to let the browser to draw the graphic chart. Each new **Draw** will reset the statistics display.

4.10.1 Traffic Comparison

This page shows the one statistics item for all the ports in one graphic chart. Specify the statistics item to display and click **Draw**, the browser will show you the update data and refresh the graphic periodically**.**

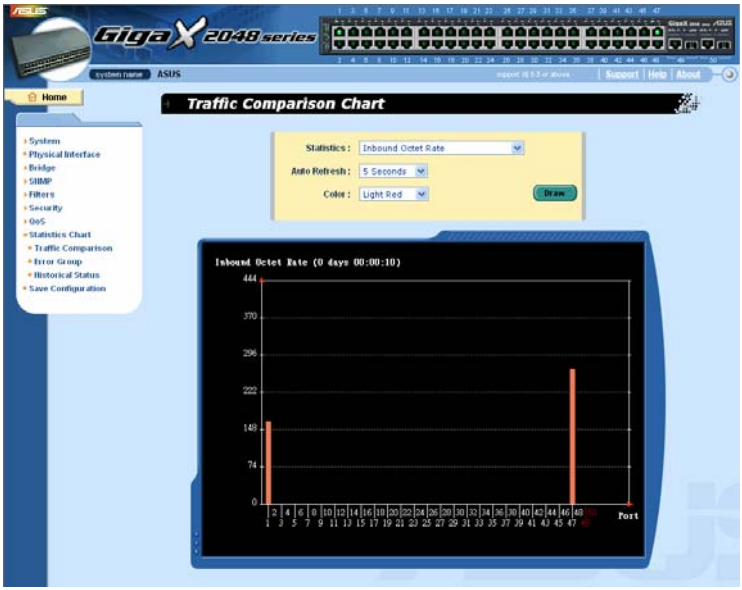


Figure 62. Traffic comparison (GigaX 2048)

Figure 63. Traffic comparison (GigaX 2024)

4.10.2 Error Group

Selecting the **Port** and display **Color**, then clicking **Draw**, the statistics window shows you all the discards or error counts for the specified port. The data is updated periodically.

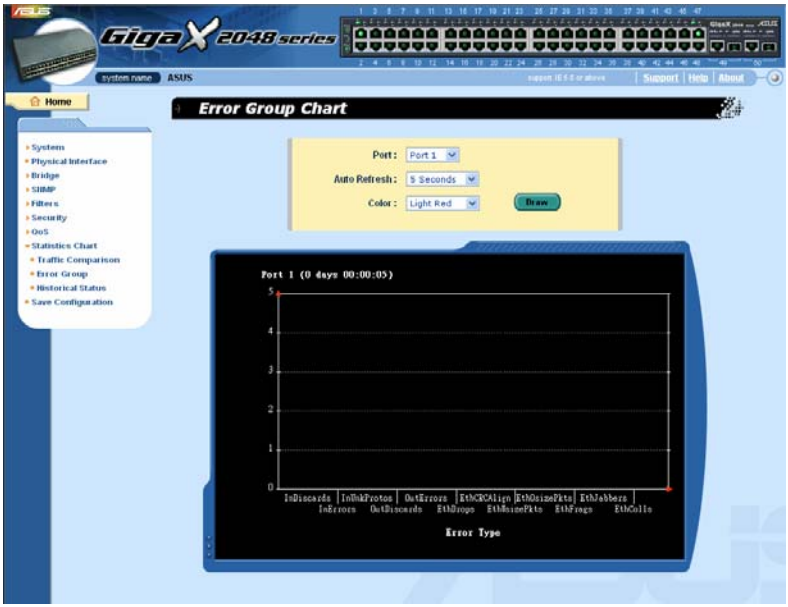


Figure 64. Error group

4.10.3 Historical Status

You can display information for different ports and statistics items in this chart. Since this shows the history of the statistics information, the line chart keeps the old data even it is refreshed.

Figure 65. Historical Status

4.11 Save Configuration

To save configuration permanently, you have to click Save. The setting also takes effective after a successful save.

Sometimes you may want to reset the switch configuration, you can click on Restore to reset the configuration file to factory default. Of course, a system reboot will follow this restoration process.

You will lose all the configurations when you choose to restore the factory default configurations.

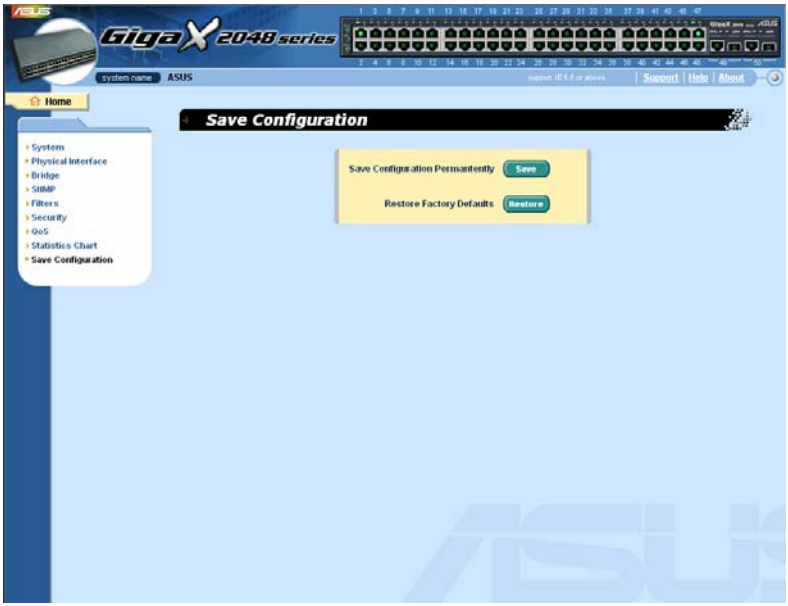


Figure 66. Save Configuration

5 Console Interface

This chapter describes how to use console interface to configure the switch. The switch provides RS232 and USB connectors to connect your PC. Use a terminal emulator on your PC such as HyperTerminal and command line interpreter to configure the switch. You have to set up the terminal emulator with baud rate 9600, 8 bit data, no parity, and 1 stop bit, and no flow control.

Once you enter CLI mode, type "*?*" will display all available command help messages. This is very useful when you are not familiar with the CLI commands. The CLI mode times out when idle for 10 minutes. You have to login again to enter CLI mode after the timeout.

All the CLI commands are case sensitive. In order to make them easier to use, you can enter into different category by typing the full command, then this category becomes your working category. Thereafter, you don't have to type "*sys*" before any sub-commands. For example, "*sys*" is a command category including a lot of sub-commands. You don't have to type "*sys*" for the sub-commands once you change your working category to "*sys*" by typing "*sys*". The prompt will become "(*system name) sys%*" when your working category is "*sys*".

5.1 Power On Self Test

POST is executing during the system booting time. It tests system memory, LED and hardware chips on the switchboard. It displays system information as the result of system test and initialization. You can ignore the information until the prompt, "(*GigaX)%*", appears (see Figure 67).

```
Flash Driver Initialization ..................... [ DONE ]


Step 2
>>>>>> FLASH File System Initialization Start

[File System]: Major File System Summary
*** scanFlash: b04  used = 0 dirty = 0 bad = 0
*** scanFlash: b05  used = 12996 dirty = 4196 bad = 0
*** scanFlash: b06  used = 0 dirty = 0 bad = 0
*** scanFlash: b07  used = 0 dirty = 0 bad = 0

[File System]: Mirror File System Summary
*** scanFlash: b00  used = 0 dirty = 0 bad = 0
*** scanFlash: b01  used = 13068 dirty = 4336 bad = 0
*** scanFlash: b02  used = 0 dirty = 0 bad = 0
*** scanFlash: b03  used = 0 dirty = 0 bad = 0

[File System]: Perform File System Integrity Validation Check
*** Both file system image is OK!


System Log Restoring ............................ [ DONE ]
Network Library Initialization .................. [ DONE ]
Thread System Initialization .................... [ DONE ]
SSHd Host Key Initialization..................... [ DONE ]
WatchDog System Initialization .................. [ DONE ]
CLI Initialization .............................. [ DONE ]


Step 3
>>>>>> Switching Fabrics Initialization Start

Switching Fabrics Driver Initialization ......... [ DONE ]
System Network Initialization ................... [ DONE ]


Step 4
>>>>>> Asus OS Initialization Start(Phase 2)

System Parameters Reloading ..................... [ DONE ]
CLI Command Tree Initialization ................. [ DONE ]
In-ROM File System Initialization ............... [ DONE ]
FTPd Initialization ............................. [ DONE ]
Telnetd Initialization .......................... [ DONE ]
HTTPd Initialization ............................ [ DONE ]
SNMPd Initialization ............................ [ DONE ]

Asus OS Initialization Success.


Step 5
>>>>>> Entering CCM(CLI Command Mode) ...


Login is required!
(ASUS)%
```

Figure 67. CLI interface

5.1.1 Boot ROM Command Mode

During the POST process, you can enter a "**Boot ROM Command**" mode by pressing <ENTER> key as shown in Figure 68.

Figure 68 shows dual images in the switch. One firmware is in Slot 0 and the other firmware is in Slot 1. The later version will be selected to boot the system automatically.

Enter the "?" key to show the help messages for all available commands.

Although the commands are helpful in some situation, we STRONGLY suggest users not to use them if you don't know the command function.

```
################################################################################
#           Welcome to GigaX 2024 Switch Product by Asus Computer, inc.        #
#           Taipei, Taiwan                                                     #
################################################################################
FLASH ROM: 8M bytes

FLASH ROM Test ... done

                  >>>> SDRAM Test Starts <<<<

Phase 1: Fill in Test Pattern ... done
Phase 2: Perform SDRAM Test: 16384K
SDRAM Test Completed

               >>>> Boot Module Processing <<<<

Loading(Decompressing) Boot Module Image ... done
Destination Address: 0x80700000
Image Size: 188941 bytes
Starting Address: 0x80700000


             >>>> Switch Software Information <<<<

Boot ROM Version: 2.0, Build Date: 04/05/2004 14:57:25

[Firmware Information on Slot 0]
Firmware Address: 0xa4200000
Version: 2.0.0
Firmware Created at: 4/6/2004 10:12:22
Firmware Size: 1618926 bytes
Checksum: 0x7e80
Starting Address: 0x80010020
Web Files Size: 484782 bytes

[Firmware Information on Slot 1]
Firmware Address: 0xa4500000
Version: 2.1.0
Firmware Created at: 7/6/2004 21:30:22
Firmware Size: 1845510 bytes
Checksum: 0x8999
Starting Address: 0x80010020
Web Files Size: 309382 bytes

Hit Any Key to Enter Command Mode in 2 Second(s)

[Asus OS Boot]: _
```

Figure 68. Boot ROM Command Mode

5.1.2 Boot ROM Commands

Type "?" in the boot mode to display the valid commands list.

Table 7. Boot ROM commands

Command	Parameters	Usage	Notes
d	Address [length]	Dump memory contents by giving address and length.	
p	NONE	Display current boot parameters	
g	NONE	Execute firmware, enter CLI mode	
a	NONE	Show MAC address	
b	0 or 1 or a	Dual image support. You can choose the firmware to execute by giving a slot ID, or use “a” for auto select. Auto-select will execute the most updated firmware. This is the default setting	When you fail in firmware update, you can use this command to boot up the switch using the old firmware. Change it back to auto-select mode after successfully updating the firmware.
s	0, 1, 2, 3	Set the console baud rate. 0: 9600bps 1:38400bps 2:57600bps 3:115200bps	You have to set up the terminal emulator with the same baud rate to make the work
x	NONE	Upload firmware to the switch	It is slow to update firmware by the console port. If you lost network connection to switch, you can still update firmware in this way
r	NONE	Toggle the safe mode	When a configuration file is corrupt or you forget your password, use safe mode to enter CLI mode. Your configuration file is lost in this mode. You need to restore your configuration, or re-configure the system
w	NONE	Toggle administrator password reset	Reset user ID and password once to default value. Your configuration settings will not be changed.

5.2 Login and Logout

By typing "**login**" to enter the CLI mode, you have to give a valid user name and password. As the first time login, you can enter "**admin**" as the user name and bypass the password. For security reason, please change the user name and password after login. Once you forget the use name and password, you may contact ASUS support team or erase the whole configuration file in the **Boot ROM Command** mode. If you take the second choice, the whole system configuration is lost at the same time. That is, you have to configure the switch again.

You type "*logout*" to leave the CLI mode safely. This action allows you to secure the CLI mode. The next user has to do login again with authorized user name and password.

5.3 CLI Commands

The switch provides CLI commands for all managed functions. The command uses are listed in the categories as the WEB management interface. This way, you can follow the instructions and set up the switch correctly as easily as using WEB interface to configure the switch.

Always use "?" to get the available commands list and help.

Always use "/" to get back to the root directory.

Always use ".." to get back to parent directory.

Type the command only to get help for the command

5.3.1 System Commands

[System Name]

Displays the given name of the switch. This is an RFC-1213 defined MIB object in System Group, and provides administrative information on the managed node.

CLI command: sys info name <system name description>

If you put a name in the name description field, the switch system name changes to the new one.

[System Contact]

Displays the detail information of contact about the switch. This is an RFC-1213 defined MIB object in System Group, and provides contact information on the managed node.

CLI command: sys info contact <system contact description>

If you put the contact description in the contact description field, the switch contact will change to the new one.

[System Location]

Displays the physical location of the switch. This is an RFC-1213 defined MIB object in System Group, and provides the location information on the managed node.

CLI command: sys info location <*system location description*>

Type in the location description in the location description field to change the location.

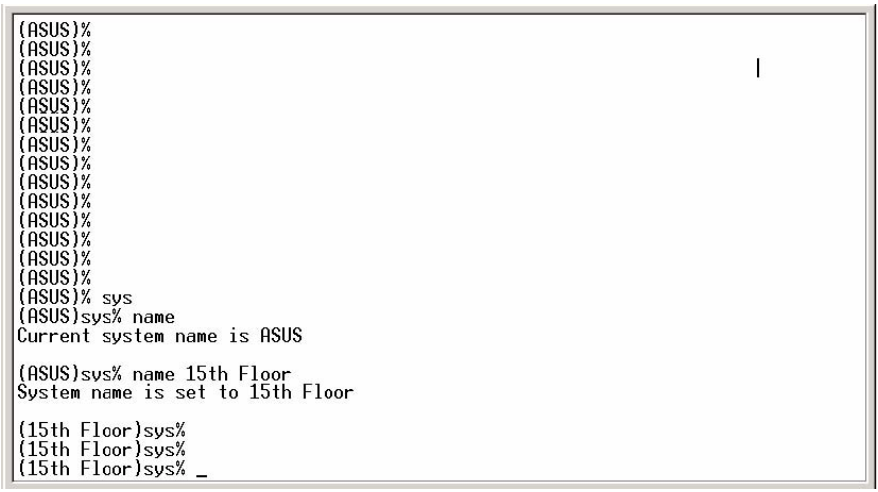


Figure 69. SYS commands

[VLAN ID]

Displays the VLAN ID for the switch. It is necessary to be within the same VLAN for management usages.

CLI command: net interface vlan sw0 <*VLAN ID*>

[DHCP Client]

Enable DHCP to get a dynamic IP address, or disable DHCP to specify a static IP address. If you enable DHCP, you can renew or release the IP address for the switch, and use *show* command to display the dynamic IP address.

CLI command: net interface dhcp sw0 <*enable/ disable/ renew/ release/ show*>

[IP Address]

Displays the static IP address for the switch. This IP address is used for manageable purpose, i.e. network applications such as, http server, SNMP server, ftp server , telnet server and SSH server of the switch are all using this IP address.

CLI command: net interface ip sw0 < *IP address*> <*netmask*>

[Network Mask]

Displays the subnet mask for the switch.

CLI command: l3 interface ip sw0 < IP address> <netmask>

[Default Gateway]

Displays the IP address of the default gateway. This field is necessary if the switch network contains one or more routers.

CLI command: net route static add <*destination subnet/IP*> <*gateway*> <*netmask*> <*metric*>

[Password Protection is] *[Enabled/Disabled*]

When the password protection is enabled, the web interface will request a user name and password authentication while user accesses the switch through the browser.

CLI command: sys web set <*enable/disable*>

[New Password]
[Verify Password]
The default user name is **admin**. By default, a password is not required. You may set a password by configuring these fields.

CLI command: sys users modify <*user name, 'admin' by default*>
user name (*old user name, 'admin' by default*)**:** <*new user name*>

password (old password): <*new password*>

[Reboot]

User can reboot the switch by issuing the reboot command.

CLI command: sys reboot

[Upload]
No CLI command for this function. Refer to Boot ROM commands for this function.

5.3.2 Physical Interface Commands

[Admin] [Enable/Disable]
Displays the port admin status, allow user to turn the port on or off.

CLI command: l2 port admin <port number> <enable/disable>

[Mode] [Auto/10M-Half/10M-Full/100M-Half/100M-Full/1G-Full]
Displays the current speed and duplex mode of the port. The speed and duplex mode can be automatically detected when auto-negotiation is enabled on a port.

CLI command: l2 port autoneg <*port number*> <*enable/disable*>

CLI command: l2 port speed <*port number*> <*10/100/1000*>

CLI command: l2 port duplex <*port number*> <*full/half*>

[Flow Control] [*Enable/Disable*]

Displays the IEEE802.3x flow control setting of a port. Note that this flow control is operating only in full duplex mode.

CLI command: l2 port flow <port number> <enable/disable>

[Retrieve]

Restores the previous port settings from the configuration file.

CLI command: sys l2 port retrieve

5.3.3 Bridge Commands

[Spanning Tree is] [*STP Enabled/ RSTP Enabled/ Disabled*]

Allows user to specify whether the switch participates in the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP/ RSTP).

CLI command: l2 stp start <stp / rstp>

CLI command: l2 stp stop

[Hello Time]
[Forward Delay]
[Max Age]
[Bridge Priority]

Displays the current STP/RSTP bridge parameters setting.

CLI command: l2 stp *start <stp / rstp>*

CLI command: l2 stp *stop*

Hello Time (1..10 seconds):[*old Hello Time*] *<new Hello Time>*

Max Age (6..40 seconds):[*old Max Age*] *<new Max Age>*

Forward Delay (4..30 seconds):[*old Forward Delay*] *<new Forward Delay>*

Bridge Priority (0..61440):[*old Bridge Priority*] <*new Bridge Priority*>

[Priority]
[Path Cost]
[Edge Port]
[Point-to-point]
Displays the current STP/RSTP ports parameters setting.

CLI command: l2 stp port set

Port Settings (all,…):[all] <*select a port number, or just type 'all' to iteratively config*>

Port <port number> Priority (0..240):[old port Priority] <*new port Priority*>

Port <port number> Path Cost (1..200000000):[old port Path Cost] <*new port Path Cost*>

Port <port number> EdgePort (yes/no):[old port EdgePort] <*new port EdgePort* >

Port <port number> Point-to-Point (yes/no/auto):[old port Point-to-Point]
<*new port Point-to-Point* >

[Retrieve]

Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: l2 stp retrieve

CLI command: l2 stp bridge retrieve

CLI command: l2 stp port retrieve

[Show Trunk]

Displays a specific trunk group setting. User can create a new trunk group by specify a unique trunk ID, a trunk name description, the port selection criterion (rtag), LACP mode (enabled or disable), and its trunk group member ports.

CLI command: l2 trunk show <*trunk id*>

[Create Trunk]

Creates a new trunk group by giving trunk ID, rtag, name, LACP mode and port numbers. The "rtag" is the packet distribution algorithm for the trunk group.

Rtag values and corresponding meanings:

1: select port by source MAC

2: select port by destination MAC

3: select port by source and destination MAC

4: select port by source IP

5: select port by destination IP

6: select port by source and destination IP

CLI command: l2 trunk create <trunk id> <rtag (1-6)> <trunk name> <lacp (enable/disable)> <port list>

[Add/Remove Trunk]

Trunk group port members can be added to or removed from an existing trunk group.

CLI command: l2 trunk add *<trunk id> <port list>*

CLI command: l2 trunk remove *<trunk id> <port list>*

[LACP Action]

User can enable or disable LACP on a specific trunk group.

CLI command: l2 trunk lacp action *<trunk id> <enable/disable>*

[LACP System Priority]

User can assign the system priority for running LACP.

CLI command: l2 trunk lacp syspri *<priority (1-65535)>*

[LACP Port Priority]

User can assign the port priority for running LACP.

CLI command: l2 trunk lacp syspri <priority (1-65535)>

Restores the previous saved settings of trunking from configuration file.

CLI command: l2 trunk retrieve

****For GigaX 2048**

[Mirror] [Mirror 1/*Mirror 2*]

[Mirror Mode] [*Enable/Disable*]

[Monitor Port] [*port number*] Displays the mirroring settings of the switch. User can create a maximum of two mirroring ports on the switch. One is associated to a SoC., which means mirror ID 1 is dedicated to SoC 0, and mirror ID 2 is dedicated to SoC 1. Therefore, only port number 1-24 can be assigned to mirror ID 1 as monitor port, ingress port(s), or egress port (2). Only ports 25-48 can be assigned to mirror ID 2 as mirroring ports.

CLI command: l2 mirror create *<mirror id (1 or 2)> <monitor port no> <enable/disable>*

CLI command: l2 mirror ingress *<mirror id (1 or 2)> <port list>*

CLI command: l2 mirror egress *<mirror id (1 or 2)> <port list>*

CLI command: l2 mirror remove *<mirror id (1 or 2)> <ingress/egress> <port list>*

*****For GigaX 2024***

[Mirror Mode] [*Enable/Disable*]

[Monitor Port] [*port number*] Displays the mirroring settings of the switch.

CLI command: l2 mirror create <monitor port no> <enable/disable>

CLI command: l2 mirror ingress *<port list>*

CLI command: l2 mirror egress <*port list*>
CLI command: l2 mirror remove <*ingress/egress*> <*port list*>

[Retrieve]

Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: l2 mirror retrieve

[Show Multicast Group]

Displays the static multicast groups that are presented in the multicast group table.

CLI command: l2 mcast show

[Set Multicast Group]

Allows user to add or modify a static multicast group by specifying the MAC address, VLAN ID, Class of Service, VLAN port members, and its untagged port members. Note that MAC address and VLAN ID combination is formed as an unique entry in multicast group table.

CLI command: l2 mcast set

mac address [format: xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx]: <*multicast mac address*>

vlan id [1 by default]: <*vlan id*>

cos [0-7, 0 by default]: <*Class of Service* >

port list [format: 1 2 3 4-50/* for all ports]: <*vlan port list*>

untagged port list [format: 1 2 3 4-50/* for all ports]: <*untagged port list*>

[Remove Multicast Group]

Allows user to delete a static multicast group entry from multicast group table by given a MAC address and VLAN ID.

CLI command: l2 mcast delete mac address [format: xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx]: <*multicast mac address*> vlan id: <*vlan id*>

[Retrieve]
Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: l2 mcast retrieve

[IGMP is] [Enabled/Disabled]
Layer 2 IGMP snooping can be started or terminated by user if necessary.

CLI command: l2 igmp <*start/stop*>

[Retrieve]

Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: l2 igmp retrieve

[Broadcast] [Enabled/Disabled]

[Multicast] [Enabled/Disabled]
[Destination Lookup Failure] [Enabled/Disabled]
User can limit the broadcast, multicast, and flooding (due to destination lookup failed) traffic rate by turning the traffic control on.

CLI command: l2 rate set <1: bcast/2: mcast/3: dlf> <enable/disable>

[Limit]
Displays the current rate limitation value of the switch. User can change this value by giving a new limit value. This value is applied to all of the traffic control mentioned above.

CLI command: l2 rate limit <*limit rate*>

[Retrieve]

Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: l2 rate retrieve

[Aging Time]
User can set the ARL(Address Resolution Logic) entries aging time by setting the aging time value.

CLI command: l2 arl age *[aging time value]*

[Query by Port]
ARL entries existed in ARL table can be queried according to port number.

CLI command: l2 arl port <*port number*>

[Query by VLAN ID]
ARL entries existed in ARL table can be queried according to VLAN ID.

CLI command: l2 arl vlan <*vlan id*>

[Query by MAC Address]
ARL entries existed in ARL table can be queried according to MAC address.

CLI command: l2 arl mac <*mac address*> *[vlan id]*

[MAC Address]

[VLAN ID]

[Port Selection]

[Discard] [none/source/destination/source & destination]
User can add or modify a static ARL entry by specifying a MAC address, VLAN ID, port number, trunk ID, and discard criteria.

CLI command: l2 arl static <mac> <vlan id> <port no> <trunk id>

<discard: 0-3>

[Remove]

Static ARL entries can be deleted by indicating the MAC address and its VLAN ID. These two-field combination is formed as unique entry in ARL table.

CLI command: l2 arl delete <*mac address*> <*vlan id*>

[Retrieve]

Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: l2 arl retrieve

[Show VLAN]

Displays the existing VLAN information of the switch.

CLI command: l2 vlan show <*vlan id*>

[Name]

[VLAN ID]

Allows user to config the VLAN settings. User may create a new VLAN by giving a unique VLAN ID, a VLAN description name, and its port member list, note that the port member here is indicated as tagged port member. To specify a VLAN port member as untagged port, CLI command utportadd can achieve this purpose. User may use CLI command add or remove to further add some port members to a VLAN or exclude some existing port members from a VLAN.

CLI command: l2 vlan create <vlan id> <vlan name> <port list>

CLI command: l2 vlan add <*vlan id*> <*port list*>

CLI command: l2 vlan remove <*vlan id*> <*port list*>

CLI command: l2 vlan utportadd <*vlan id*> <*untagged port list*>

[DHCP Snoop]

Enable or disable DHCP snooping on this VLAN.

CLI command: l2 dhcpsnoop enable <*vlan id list*>

CLI command: l2 dhcpsnoop disable <*vlan id list*>

[Remove VLAN]

Allows user to completely destroy an existing VLAN.

CLI command: l2 vlan delete <*vlan id*>

[Retrieve]

Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: l2 vlan retrieve

[PVID]

Sets the default VLAN for a port by giving a VLAN ID and its associated port member list.

CLI command: l2 port vlan <vlan id, 4095 to disable the port-based vlan> <port list> [CoS Value]

Sets the Class of Service for a port by assigning it a priority (with range of 0-7) criteria value.

CLI command: l2 port priority <*CoS*> <*port list*>

[Retrieve]

Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: l2 port retrieve

[Priority] [CoS Queue]

Allows user to map the CoS priority (with range of 0-7) for a buffer queue (total of 4, with queue ID of 1-4).

CLI command: l2 cos map <queue id (1-4)> <cos (0-7)>

[Retrieve]

Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: l2 cos retrieve

[DHCP Snooping is]

Enable or disable DHCP snooping on specific VLAN.

CLI command: l2 dhcpsnoop enable <*vlan id list*>

CLI command: l2 dhcpsnoop disable <*vlan id list*>

[Add/Remove Trusted Port]

Allows user to add or remove specific ports for DHCP snooping.

CLI command: l2 dhcpsnoop add <*port list*>

CLI command: l2 dhcpsnoop remove <*port list*>

[Retrieve]

Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: l2 dhcpsnoo

5.3.4 SNMP

[Community Name] [Set]

A community entry contains a community description string and a set of privileges. Get privilege are turned on by default, and user can specify whether to give it the Set Privilege while create a new entry.

CLI command: snmp community add

New community string: <*new community string*>

Get privileges: [y, always turn on by default]

Set privileges? (y/n):[n] <*set privilege, y for 'yes'; n for 'no'*>

CLI command: snmp community set

User can modify a community entry in the table by reassigning its community string and privileges.

Community entry (table index): <entry id to config>

Community string (old community string): <new community string>

This action will modify all hosts with community string from '*old community*' to '*new community*'.

Are you sure? (y/n):[y] <y for 'yes'; n for 'no'>

Get privileges: [y, always turn on by default]

Set privileges? (y/n):[n] <set privilege, y for 'yes'; n for 'no'>

CLI command: snmp community delete

Allows user to delete a community entry from community table.

Community entry (table index): <entry id to delete>

This action will delete all hosts in community string with '*delete community*'.

Are you sure? (y/n):[y] <y for 'yes'; n for 'no'>

[Retrieve]

Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: snmp community retrieve

[Host IP Address] [Community]

A host entry contains a host IP address, network mask and its dedicated community string.

CLI command: snmp host add

Host IP/Subnet: <*IP address*>

Netmask: <*netmask*>

Community: <*community string*>

CLI command: snmp host set

User can modify a host entry in the table by reassigning its allowed IP address, network mask and community string.

Host table entry (table index): <entry id to config>

Host IP/Subnet (old IP address): <new IP address>

Netmask (old netmask): <new netmask>

Community (old community string): <new community string>

CLI command: snmp host delete

Allows user to delete a host entry from host table.

Entry id (table index): <entry id to delete>

[Retrieve]

Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: snmp host retrieve

[Trap Version] [v1/v2c]

[Destination]

[Community for Trap]
A trap entry contains SNMP version (currently support version 1 and version 2c), a destination IP address and the remote community string.

CLI command: snmp trap add

SNMP version? (1/2c):[1, by default] <*snmp version*>

Destination IP: <*IP address*>

Community: <*community string*>

CLI command: snmp trap set

User can modify a trap entry in the table by reassigning its SNMP version, destination IP address and community string.

Trap table entry (table index): <entry id to config>

SNMP version? (1/2c):[old snmp version] <new snmp version>

Destination IP (old IP address): <new IP address>

Community (old community string): <new community string>

CLI command: snmp trap delete

Allows user to delete a trap entry from trap table.

Trap table entry (table index): <entry id to delete>

[Retrieve]
Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: snmp trap retrieve

[Group Name]

[Read View Name]

[Write View Name]

[Notify View Name]

[Security Model]

[Security level]

A VACM (View-based Access Control Model) Group entry contains a group name, read view name, write view name, notify view name, security model, security level and context match.

CLI command: snmp snmpv3 access add

Group Name: <*group name string*>

Security Model [0/1/2/3](any/v1/v2c/usm): <*security model*>

Security Level [1/2/3](noauth/authnopriv/authpriv): <*security level*>

Context Match [0/1](inexact/exact): <*context match*>

Read View Name: <*read view name string*>

Write View Name: <*write view name string*>

Notify View Name: <*notify view name string*>

CLI command: snmp snmpv3 access set

User can modify a VACM entry in the Group by reassigning its allowed group name, read view name, write view name, notify view name, security model, security level and context match.

Gruop Name: (old group name string**)** <*new group name string*>

Security Model [0/1/2/3](any/v1/v2c/usm): (old security model**)** <*new security model*>

Security Level [1/2/3](noauth/authnopriv/authpriv): (old security level) <*new security level*>

Context Match [0/1](inexact/exact): (old context match**)** <*new context match*>

Read View Name: (old read view name string) <*new read view name string*>

Write View Name: (old write view name string**)** <*new write view name string*>

Notify View Name: (old notify view name string**)** <*new notify view name string*>

CLI command: snmp snmpv3 access delete

Allows user to delete a VACM entry from VACM group.
Access entry: <entry id to delete>

[Retrieve]
Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: snmp snmpv3 access retrieve

[View Name]

[View Type]

[View Subtree]

[View Mask]
VACM (View-based Access Control Model) View is used to view the information of SNMPV3 VACM Group. A VACM View entry contains a view name, view type, view subtree and view mask.

CLI command: snmp snmpv3 view add

View Name: <*view name string*>

View Subtree [oid]: <*view subtree*>

View Mask: <*view mask*>

View Type [1/2](included/excluded): <*view type*>

CLI command: snmp snmpv3 view set

User can modify a VACM View entry in the table by reassigning its allowed view name, view type, view subtree and view mask.

View Name: (old view name string**)** <*new view name string* >

View Subtree [oid]: (old view subtree**)** <*new view subtree*>

View Mask: (old view mask) <*new view mask* >

View Type[1/2](included/excluded): (old view type**)** <*new view type* >

CLI command: snmp snmpv3 view delete

Allows user to delete a VACM View entry.

View entry: <entry id to delete>

[Retrieve]
Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: snmp snmpv3 view retrieve

[Engine Id]

[Name]

[Auth Protocol]

[Auth Password]

[Priv Protocol]

[Priv Password]

USM (User-based Security Model) User is used to configure the information of SNMPV3 USM User. A USM User entry contains an engine Id, name, auth protocol, auth password, priv protocol and priv password.

CLI command: snmp snmpv3 usmuser add

EngineId: <*engine id string* >

Name: <*user name string* >

AuthProtocol [oid]: <*auth protocol oid string* >

AuthPassword: <*auth password string*>

Priv Protocol [oid]: <*priv protocol oid string* >

Priv Password: <*priv password string* >

CLI command: snmp snmpv3 usmuser set

User can modify a USM User entry in the table by reassigning its allowed engine Id, name, auth protocol, auth password, priv protocol and priv password.

EngineId: (old engine id string) <*new engine id string* >

Name: (old user name string) < *new user name string* >

AuthProtocol [oid]: (old auth protocol oid string**)** < *new auth protocol oid string* >

AuthPassword: (old auth password string**)** < *new auth password string*>

Priv Protocol [oid]: (old priv protocol oid string**)** < *new priv protocol oid string* >

Priv Password: (old priv password string**)** <*new priv password string* >

CLI command: snmp snmpv3 view delete

Allows user to delete a USM User entry.

USM user entry: <entry id to delete>

[Retrieve]

Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: snmp snmpv3 usmuser retrieve

5.3.5 Filters Commands

[New]

Creates a new filter set by specifying a unique ACL ID and its description name.

CLI command: filter set new <*acl id*> <*acl name*>

[Remove]

User can delete a filter set by indicating the ACL ID.

CLI command: filter set delete <*acl id*>

[Edit]

[Rule Mode] [MAC Rule]

[Action] [Permit/Deny]

[Source MAC]

[Destination MAC]

[Add]

User can add a new MAC address rule associated to a filter set. These filter rule works with ICMP, TCP or UDP protocols with the action of permit or deny. User can also specify the MAC address (source or destination) of the filter rule by using CLI command dstmac and srcmac.

CLI command: filter rule new <set id> <rule id> <protocol: ICMP/TCP/UDP/any> <action: permit/deny>

CLI command: filter rule dstmac <set id> <rule id> <type: (any/[mac address])>

CLI command: filter rule srcmac <set id> <rule id> <type: (any/[mac address])>

[Rule Mode] [IP Rule]

[Action] [Permit/Deny]

[Source IP] [Type/IP, Mask]

[Destination IP] [Type/IP, Mask]

[Source Port] [Type/Port]

[Destination Port] [Type/Port]

[Protocol] [ICMP/TCP/UDP/ANY]

[Add]

User can add a new IP rule associated to a filter set. This filter rule works with ICMP, TCP or UDP protocols with permit or deny options. User can also specify the IP address (source or destination) and port number of the filter rule using the CLI command dstip/srcip and dstport/srcport, respectively.

CLI command: filter rule new <set id> <rule id> <protocol: ICMP/TCP/UDP/any> <action: permit/deny>

CLI command: filter rule dstip <set id> <rule id> <type: (any/[ip] [subnet])>

CLI command: filter rule srcip <set id> <rule id> <type: (any/[ip] [subnet])>

CLI command: filter rule dstport <set id> <rule id> <type: (any/[port])>

CLI command: filter rule srcport <set id> <rule id> <type: (any/[port])>

[Rule Mode] [MAC Rule]

[Action] [Permit/Deny]

[Source MAC]

[Destination MAC]

[Modify]
Allows user to modify the MAC filter rule.

> **CLI command:** filter rule modify <set id> <rule id> <protocol: ICMP/TCP/UDP/any> <action: permit/deny>
>
> **CLI command:** filter rule dstmac <set id> <rule id> <type: (any/[mac address])>
>
> **CLI command:** filter rule srcmac <set id> <rule id> <type: (any/[mac address])>

[Rule Mode] [IP Rule]

[Action] [Permit/Deny]

[Source IP] [Type/IP, Mask]

[Destination IP] [Type/IP, Mask]

[Source Port] [Type/Port]

[Destination Port] [Type/Port]

[Protocol] [ICMP/TCP/UDP/ANY]

[Modify]
Allows user to modify the IP filter rule.

> **CLI command:** filter rule modify <set id> <rule id> <protocol: ICMP/TCP/UDP/any> <action: permit/deny>

CLI command: filter rule dstip <set id> <rule id> <type: (any/[ip] [subnet])>

CLI command: filter rule srcip <set id> <rule id> <type: (any/[ip] [subnet])>

CLI command: filter rule dstport <set id> <rule id> <type: (any/[port])>

CLI command: filter rule srcport <set id> <rule id> <type: (any/[port])>

[Rule Mode] [MAC Rule]

[Action] [Permit/Deny]

[Source MAC]

[Destination MAC]

[Delete]
Allows user to delete the MAC filter rule.

CLI command: filter rule delete <*set id*> <*rule id*>

[Rule Mode] [IP Rule]

[Action] [Permit/Deny]

[Source IP] [Type/IP, Mask]

[Destination IP] [Type/IP, Mask]

[Source Port] [Type/Port]

[Destination Port] [Type/Port]

[Protocol] [ICMP/TCP/UDP/ANY]

[Delete]
Allows user to delete the MAC filter rule.

CLI command: filter rule delete <*set id*> <*rule id*>

[Rule List]
Displays the filter set and filter rule configurations.

CLI command: filter rule show <*set id*> <*rule id*>

Attach
Attach a filter set to ingress/egress ports to enable the filter function.

[Filter ID]
Displays the filter configurations.

CLI command: filter show

[Ingress Port]
Applies a filter set to an ingress port.
CLI command: filter apply ingress <filter set id> <any/none/[port number]>

[Egress Port]
Applies a filter set to an egress port.

CLI command: filter apply egress <filter set id> <any/none/[port number]>

[Retrieve]
Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: filter retrieve

5.3.6 Security Commands

[Reauthentication]
Allows user to enable or disable periodic reauthentication.

CLI command: security dot1x bridge reauth <*enable* / *disable*>

[Reauthentication Time]
Allows user to set up the reauthentication time.

CLI command: security dot1x bridge reauthtime <*reauthentication time (1-4294967295 sec)*>

[Authentication Method]

Allows user to set up the authentication method (RADIUS or Local database).

CLI command: security dot1x bridge authmeth <*type (1:local 2:radius)*>

[Quiet Period]

Allows user to set up the quiet period.

CLI command: security dot1x bridge quietperiod <*quiet period (1-65535 sec)*>

[Retransmission Time]

Allows user to set up the retransmission time.

CLI command: security dot1x bridge retxtime <*retransmission time (1-65535 sec)*>

[Max Reauthentication Attempts]

Allows user to set up the max number of the reauthentication attemps.

CLI command: security dot1x bridge reauthmax <*max reauthentication attemps (1-10)*>

[Multi-host]

Allows user to enable or disable Multi-host on some specific ports.

CLI command: security dot1x port multihost <*enable/disable*><*port list/**>

[Authentication Control]

Allows user to set up the authentication control of some specific ports.

CLI command: security dot1x port authctrl <type (1: force_authorized 2:force_unauthorized 3: auto)><port list/*>

[Guest VLAN]

Allows user to set up the guest VLAN ID of some specific ports.

CLI command: security dot1x bridge port guestvlan <*vlan id (0:no guest vlan)*> <*port list/**>

[Retrieve]

Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: security dot1x retrieve

[User Name]

[Password]

[Confirm Password]

[Dynamic VLAN]

Create users in the local database of the switch for 802.1x authentication. A user entry contains a user name, password and dynamic VLAN.

CLI command: security dialinuser create

User Name: <user name string>

Password: <password string>

Confirm Password: <confirm password string>

Dynamic VLAN: <dynamic VLAN>

CLI command: security dialinuser remove <*user name/**>

Allows user to delete a user entry from the local database.

CLI command: security dialinuser modify <*user name/**>

Allows user to modify a user entry from the local database. It contains a user name, password and dynamic VLAN.

User Name: <new user name string>

Password: <new password string>

Confirm Password: <new confirm password string>

Dynamic VLAN: <new dynamic VLAN>

[Retrieve]
Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: security dialinuser retrieve

[Authentication Server IP]
[Authentication Server Port]
[Authentication Server Key]
[Confirm Authentication Key]
Allows user to configure the RADIUS server IP, server port and server key.

CLI command: security radius set

authentication server ip <ip/none>: (old server ip)<new server ip >

authentication server port <port/default>: (old server port)<new server port>

authentication server key <key/none>: <server key>

confirm authentication key <key/none>: <confirm server key>

[Retrieve]
Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: security radius retrieve

[Generate SSH key]
Allows user to generate SSH keys. SSH (Secure SHell) is a protocol for remotely logging into a machine via a shell. It is very similar in functionality to telnet, however unlike telnet, all data between the client and server is encrypted. The encryption provides protection against various network security risks. Currently, our switch supports SSH protocol version 2 and allows one login at a time. Two pairs of SSH keys will be created in system flash storage. The pairs of keys are RSA and DSA public/private keys respectively.

CLI command: security sshkey start

[Reset SSH key]

Reset SSH keys to default value.

CLI command: security radius default

[Show Generating Status]

Show the SSH key generating status. It will display "success" or "SSH keys generated fail" or "system is generating keys ...".

CLI command: security sshkey show

[Admin] [Enable/Disable]

Allows user to enable/disable port security of some particular ports.

CLI command: security portsecu admin <enable/disable> <port list/*>

[Violation Mode] [*Protect/Restrict/Shutdown*]

Allows user to set up the secure violation mode of some particular ports.

CLI command: security portsecu violation violation <mode (1:protect 2:restrict 3:shutdown)> <port list/*>

[Max MAC Addresses]

Allows user to set up maximum number of secure MAC addresses.

CLI command: security portsecu maxaddr <max number of addresses > <port no>

[Aging Time]

Allows user to set up the aging time of some particular ports.

CLI command: security portsecu age <age time> <port list/*>

[Aging Type] [*Absolute/Inactivity*]

Allows user to set up aging type of some particular ports.

CLI command: security portsecu agetype <type (1:absolute 2:inactivity)> <port list/*>

[Restart]

Allows user to restart some particular ports if they are in the 'shutdown' status.

CLI command: security portsecu restart <port list/*>

[Port Selection]

[Query]

Displays current secure MAC addresses of some particular ports

CLI command: security portsecu mac display <port list/*>

[MAC Address]

[Port Selection]

[Add]

Adds a static secure MAC address to a port

CLI command: security portsecu mac add <mac address> <port no>

[Remove]

Removes a secure MAC address from a port by giving a MAC, the VID, and a port number, or clear all of the secure MAC addresses of some particular ports.

CLI command: security portsecu mac delete <mac address > <vid> <port no>

CLI command: security portsecu mac clear <port list/*>

[Retrieve]

Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: security portsecu retrieve

5.3.7 QoS Commands

[State] *[No/CoS/DSCP]*

Allows users to set up trust state of some particular ports.

CLI command: qos trust state <no/cos/dscp> <port list/*>

[CoSOverride] *[Disable/Enable]*

Allows users to enable or disable CoS override of some particular ports. CoS override only can be enabled when trust state is 'No' trust.

CLI command: qos trust override <enable/disable> <port list/*>

[CoS to DSCP]

Allows users to set up the CoS to DSCP map.

CLI command: qos map cosdscp <dscp1> <dscp2> <dscp3> <dscp4> <dscp5> <dscp6> <dscp7> <dscp8>

[DSP to CoS]

Allows users to set up the DSCP to CoS map.

CLI command: qos map dscpcos <dscp list> to <cos priority>

[Class Name]

[Match]*[None/Filter/DSCP]*

[Filter Set ID]

[DSCP]*[0/8/10/16/18/24/26/32/34/40/46/48/56]*

[Add]

Creates a new class by specifying a unique class name and match mode. If the match mode is 'Filter', users must input an existed filter set ID. If the match mode is 'DSCP', users must input DSCP values. If users input <dscp list>, <acl id> will not display, and <acl id> force to 0.

CLI command: qos class new <class name>

CLI command: qos class match <class id(1-56)>

dscp (0/8/10/16/18/24/26/32/34/40/46/48/56):<dscp value>acl id:<acl id>

[Modify]

Allows users to modify a match criterion of a class. If users input <new dscp list>, <new acl id> will not display, and <new acl id> force to 0.

CLI command: qos class modify <class id(1-56)>

dscp (old DSCP): <new dscp list>

acl id (old ACL ID):<new Acl ID>

[Remove]

Allows users to delete a class by indicating the class ID. Users can delete all classes by inputting '*'.

CLI command: qos class delete <class id(1-56): * for all classes>

[Policy Name]

[Add]

Creates a new policy by specifying a unique policy name.

CLI command: qos policy new <policy name>

[Remove]

Allows users to remove a policy by indicating the policy ID. Users can remove all policies by inputting '*'.

CLI command: qos class remove <policy id(1-56): * for all policies>

[Edit]

[Class ID]

[DSCP]

[Traffic Rate]

[Traffic Burst Size]

[Exceed Action]*[None/Drop/DSCP]*

[Exceed DSCP]

[Add]

Allows users to add a new policy action by specifying a policy ID and class ID. A policy only can have 6 policy actions. If users do not input traffic rate, all of below prompts will not display. If users input 'none' or 'drop' in exceed act, <exceed dscp> will not display.

CLI command: qos policy add <policy id(1-56)> <class id(1-56)>
dscp (0/8/10/16/18/24/26/32/34/40/46/48/56):<dscp value>
traffic rate(1-125):<traffic rate>
traffic burst size:<traffic rate size>

exceed act(none/drop/dscp):<exceed action>
exceed dscp(0/8/10/16/18/24/26/32/34/40/46/48/56):<dscp value>

[Modify]
Allows users to modify a policy action by specifying a policy ID and class ID.

CLI command: qos policy add <policy id(1-56)> <class id(1-56)>
dscp (old dscp value):<new dscp value>
traffic rate(old traffic rate):<new traffic rate>
traffic burst size(old traffic rate size):<new traffic rate size>
exceed act(old exceed action):<new exceed action>
exceed dscp(old dscp value):<new dscp value>

[Remove]
Allows users to remove a policy action by specifying a policy ID and class ID. Users can remove all policy actions of a policy by specifying a policy ID and '*'.

CLI command: qos policy remove <policy id(1-56)> <class id: * for all classes>

[Policy ID]

[Attach/Detach]
To attach or detach a policy to ingress ports.

CLI command: qos policy attach <policy id(1-56)> <port list/*>

CLI command: qos policy detach <policy id(1-56)> <port list/*>

[Retrieve]
Restores the previous saved settings from configuration file.

CLI command: qos retrieve

[Scheduling Algorithm]

[CoS Queue][Weight]
Set the schedule mode. The weight delay of queues only effective for weighted round robin and bounded delay. The range of weight delay is 1-255.

CLI command: l2 cos sched <mode (1:strict 2:weighted round robin 3:bounded delay)> <Q1-Q4: weight delay>

[Priority] [CoS Queue]

Allows user to map the CoS priority (with range of 0-7) for a buffer queue (total of 4, with queue ID of 1-4).

CLI command: l2 cos map <queue id (1-4)> <cos (0-7)>

5.4 Miscellaneous Commands

sys time uptime: show the time since the system boot up.

sys time date: show the current date and time

sys time settime: set the current time

sys files config backup: backup configuration files

sys files config default: restore factory default configuration files

sys baud: set console baud rate

net ping: ping remote host

net route show: display the entries in the routing table

6 IP Addresses, Network Masks, and Subnets

6.1 IP Addresses

This section pertains only to IP addresses for IPv4 (version 4 of the Internet Protocol). IPv6 addresses are not covered.

This section assumes basic knowledge of binary numbers, bits, and bytes. For details on this subject, see Appendix 6.

IP addresses, the Internet's version of telephone numbers, are used to identify individual nodes (computers or devices) on the Internet. Every IP address contains four numbers, each from 0 to 255 and separated by dots (periods), e.g. 20.56.0.211. These numbers are called, from left to right, field1, field2, field3, and field4.

This style of writing IP addresses as decimal numbers separated by dots is called *dotted decimal notation*. The IP address 20.56.0.211 is read "twenty dot fifty-six dot zero dot two-eleven."

6.1.1 Structure of an IP address

IP addresses have a hierarchical design similar to that of telephone numbers. For example, a 7-digit telephone number starts with a 3-digit prefix that identifies a group of thousands of telephone lines, and ends with four digits that identify one specific line in that group.

Similarly, IP addresses contain two kinds of information.

Network ID
: Identifies a particular network within the Internet or intranet

Host ID
: Identifies a particular computer or device on the network

The first part of every IP address contains the network ID, and the rest of the address contains the host ID. The length of the network ID depends on the network's *class* (see following section). Table 7 shows the structure of an IP address.

Table 8. IP address structure

	Field1	Field2	Field3	Field4
Class A	Network ID	Host ID		
Class B	Network ID		Host ID	
Class C	Network ID			Host ID

Following are examples of valid IP addresses:

Class A: 10.30.6.125 (network = 10, host = 30.6.125)
Class B: 129.88.16.49 (network = 129.88, host = 16.49)
Class C: 192.60.201.11 (network = 192.60.201, host = 11)

6.1.2 Network classes

The three commonly used network classes are A, B, and C. (There is also a class D but it has a special use beyond the scope of this discussion.) These classes have different uses and characteristics.

Class A networks are the Internet's largest networks, each with room for over 16 million hosts. Up to 126 of these huge networks can exist, for a total of over 2 billion hosts. Because of their huge size, these networks are used for WANs and by organizations at the infrastructure level of the Internet, e.g. your ISP.

Class B networks are smaller but still quite large, each being able to hold over 65,000 hosts. There can be up to 16,384 class B networks in existence. A class B network might be appropriate for a large organization such as a business or government agency.

Class C networks are the smallest, only able to hold 254 hosts at most, but the total possible number of class C networks exceeds 2 million (2,097,152 to be exact). LANs connected to the Internet are usually class C networks.

Some important notes regarding IP addresses:

The class can be determined easily from field1:

field1 = 1-126: Class A
field1 = 128-191: Class B
field1 = 192-223: Class C

(field1 values not shown are reserved for special uses)

A host ID can have any value except all fields set to 0 or all fields set to 255, as those values are reserved for special uses.

6.2 Subnet masks

A *mask* looks like a regular IP address, but contains a pattern of bits that tells what parts of an IP address are the network ID and what parts are the host ID: bits set to 1 mean "this bit is part of the network ID" and bits set to 0 mean "this bit is part of the host ID."

Subnet masks are used to define *subnets* (what you get after dividing a network into smaller pieces). A subnet's network ID is created by "borrowing" one or more bits from the host ID portion of the address. The subnet mask identifies these host ID bits.

For example, consider a class C network 192.168.1. To split this into two subnets, you would use the subnet mask:

255.255.255.128

It's easier to see what's happening if we write this in binary:

11111111. 11111111. 11111111.10000000

As with any class C address, all of the bits in field1 through field 3 are part of the network ID, but note how the mask specifies that the first bit in field 4 is also included. Since this extra bit has only two values (0 and 1), this means there are two subnets. Each subnet uses the remaining 7 bits in field4 for its host IDs, which range from 0 to 127 (instead of the usual 0 to 255 for a class C address).

Similarly, to split a class C network into four subnets, the mask is:

255.255.255.192 or 11111111. 11111111. 11111111.11000000

The two extra bits in Field 4 can have four values (00, 01, 10, 11), so there are four subnets. Each subnet uses the remaining six bits in field4 for its host IDs, ranging from 0 to 63.

Sometimes a subnet mask does not specify any additional network ID bits, and thus no subnets. Such a mask is called a *default subnet mask*. These masks are:

Class A: 255.0.0.0
Class B: 255.255.0.0
Class C: 255.255.255.0

These are called *default* because they are used when a network is initially configured, at which time it has no subnets.

7 Troubleshooting

This section gives instructions for using several IP utilities to diagnose problems. A list of possible problems with suggestion actions is also provided.

All the known bugs are listed in the release note. Read the release note before you set up the switch. Contact Customer Support if these suggestions do not resolve the problem.

7.1 Diagnosing problems using IP utilities

7.1.1 ping

Ping is a command you can use to check whether your PC can recognize other computers on your network and the Internet. A ping command sends a message to the computer you specify. If the computer receives the message, it sends messages in reply. To use it, you must know the IP address of the computer with which you are trying to communicate.

On Windows-based computers, you can execute a ping command from the Start menu. Click the Start button, and then click Run. In the Open text box, type a statement such as the following:

ping 192.168.1.1

Click OK. You can substitute any private IP address on your LAN or a public IP address for an Internet site, if known.

If the target computer receives the message, a Command Prompt window appears as shown in Figure 70.

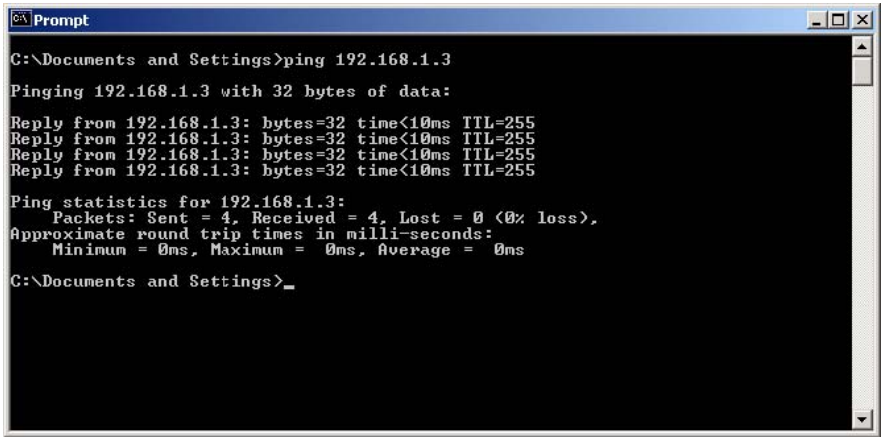

Prompt
C:\Documents and Settings>ping 192.168.1.3
Pinging 192.168.1.3 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.3: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=255
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.3:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
C:\Documents and Settings>

Figure 70. Using the ping utility

If the target computer cannot be located, you will receive the message "Request timed out."

Using the ping command, you can test whether the path to the switch is working (using the pre-configured default LAN IP address 192.168.1.1) or another address you assigned.

You can also test whether access to the Internet is working by typing an external address, such as that for www.yahoo.com (216.115.108.243). If you do not know the IP address of a particular Internet location, you can use the nslookup command, as explained in the following section.

From most other IP-enabled operating systems, you can execute the same command at a command prompt or through a system administration utility.

7.1.2 nslookup

You can use the nslookup command to determine the IP address associated with an Internet site name. You specify the common name, and the nslookup command looks up the name on your DNS server (usually located with your ISP). If that name is not an entry in your ISP's DNS table, the request is then referred to another higher-level server, and so on, until the entry is found. The server then returns the associated IP address.

On Windows-based computers, you can execute the nslookup command from the Start menu. Click the Start button, then click Run. In the Open text box, type the following:

nslookup

Click OK. A Command Prompt window displays with a bracket prompt (>). At the prompt, type the name of the Internet address you are interested in,

such as www.absnews.com.

The window displays the associate IP address, if known. See Figure 71.

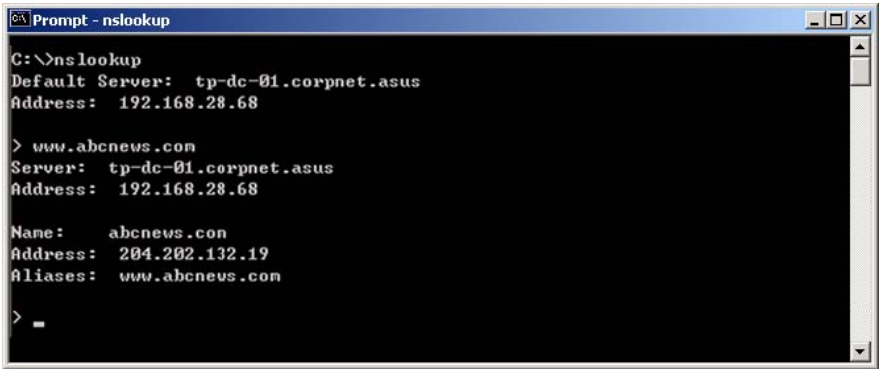


Figure 71. Using the nslookup utility

There may be several addresses associated with an Internet name. This is common for web sites that receive heavy traffic; they use multiple, redundant servers to carry the same information.

To exit from the nslookup utility, type **exit** and press **<Enter>** at the command prompt.

7.2 Replacing defective fans

Turn off the power of the switch when you remove the fan module on the rear side of the switch.

When any one of the switch fans (located on the rear panel) becomes defective, you can easily replace it following these steps.

1. Unlock the fan module by loosening the thumbscrew that secures it to the rear panel.

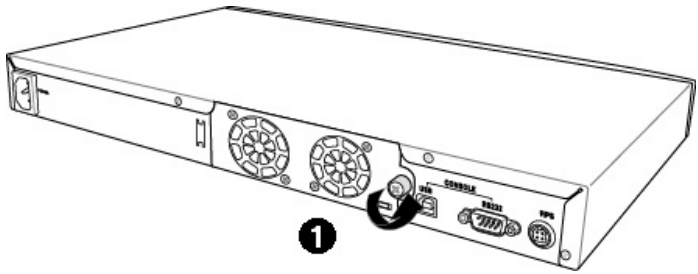


Figure 72. Loosening the thumbscrew

2. Carefully pull the module out as shown.

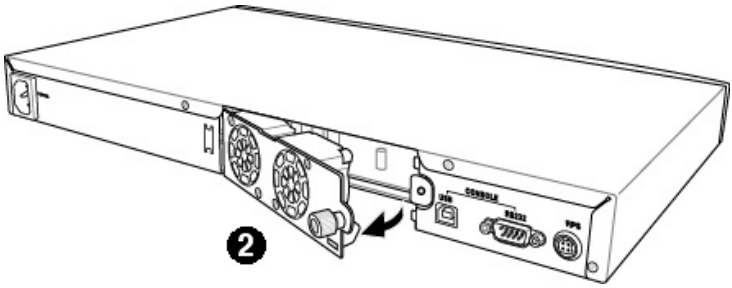


Figure 73. Removing the fan module

3. Carefully pull the two power cables from the fan connectors.
4. Loosen the screws that secure the fan to the module. Remove the defective fan.

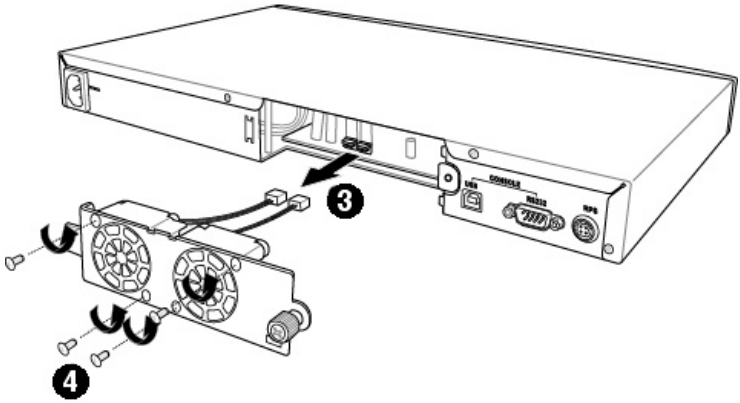


Figure 74. Detaching the fan from the module

5. Fasten the new fan with the screws that you removed earlier. Make sure that the fan cable is near the bottom of the module.

Follow the same steps to replace the other fan.

6. Connect the fan cables to the PCB. Make sure that the fan cables are connected to the correct fan connector. FAN 1 is on the left side when you are facing the rear panel.
7. Insert the fan module to the switch chassis until it fits in place. Make sure that the fan power cables are not caught between the fan module and chassis.
8. Secure the fan module to the chassis with the thumbscrew. Check around the fan module to make sure no cable is caught between the chassis and the fan module.

Fan specifications

Dimensions: 40 x 40 x 20 mm

Voltage and Current: 12VDC, 0.13A

Speed: 8200RPM

7.3 Simple fixes

The following table lists some common problems that you may encounter when installing or using the switch, and the suggested actions to solve the problems.

Table 9. Troubleshooting

Problem	Suggested Action
LEDs	
SYSTEM LED does not light up after the switch is turned on.	Verify if the power cord is securely connected to the switch and a wall socket/power strip.
RPS LED does not light up after a redundant power supply is attached.	1. Verify if the RPS cable is securely connected to the RPS connector and a wall socket/power strip. 2. Make sure that the RPS meets with the standards provided in the RPS section.
FAN LED is amber blinking	Check the fans on the back of the switch. If any of the fans is defective, refer to section 7.2 to replace the fan.
Fast Ethernet Link LED does not illuminate after an Ethernet cable is attached.	1. Verify if the Ethernet cable is securely connected to your LAN switch/hub/PC and to the switch. Make sure the PC and/or hub/switch is turned on. 2. Verify if your cable is sufficient for your network requirements. A 100 Mbps network (100BaseTx) should use cables labeled Cat 5. 10Mbit/sec cables may tolerate lower quality cables.
Network Access	
PC cannot access another host in the same network	1. Check the Ethernet cabling is good and the LED is green. 2. If the port LED is amber, check if this port is disabled. You may experience a disconnected network in a short period (around 1 minute) if you just turned on the STP.
PCs cannot display web configuration pages.	1. The switch is powered up and the connecting port is enabled. The factory default IP for the switch is 192.168.1.1. 2. Verify your network setup in your PC for this information. If your PC does not have a valid route to access the switch, change the switch IP to an appropriate IP that your PC can access. 3. Ping “switch IP” from the PC, if it still fails, repeat step 2. 4. If ping is successful but the web configuration still fails, connecting PC through the console port by a RS232 or USB, check if any filter rule or static MAC address is set to block the WEB traffics.
Web Configuration Interface	

Problem	Suggested Action
You forgot/lost your WEB Configuration Interface user ID or password.	1. If you have not changed the password from the default, try using "admin" as the user ID and bypassing password. 2. Login to console mode through RS232 or USB, use "sys user show" to display the lost information
Some pages do not display completely	1. Verify that you are using Internet Explorer v5.5 or later. Netscape is not supported. Support for Javascript® must be enabled in your browser. Support for Java® may also be required. 2. Ping the switch IP address to see if the link is stable. If some ping packets fail, check your network setup to make sure a valid setting.
Changes to Configuration are not being retained.	Be sure to click on Save button in the **Save Configuration** page to save any changes.
Console Interface	
Cannot show the texts on the terminal emulator.	1. The factory default baud rate is 9600, no flow control, 8 bit data, no parity check and stop bit is one. 2. Change your terminal emulator setup to this number. If you are using USB to connect the switch, install the USB driver first. 3. Check if the cable is good.

8 Glossary

10BASE-T A designation for the type of wiring used by Ethernet networks with a data rate of 10 Mbps. Also known as Category 3 (CAT 3) wiring. *See also data rate, Ethernet*.

100BASE-T A designation for the type of wiring used by Ethernet networks with a data rate of 100 Mbps. Also known as Category 5 (CAT 5) wiring. *See also data rate, Ethernet*.

1000BASE-T A designation for the type of wiring used by Ethernet networks with a data rate of 1000 Mbps.

binary The "base two" system of numbers, that uses only two digits, 0 and 1, to represent all numbers. In binary, the number 1 is written as 1, 2 as 10, 3 as 11, 4 as 100, etc. Although expressed as decimal numbers for convenience, IP addresses in actual use are binary numbers; e.g., the IP address 209.191.4.240 is 11010001.10111111.00000100.11110000 in binary. *See also bit, IP address, network mask*.

bit Short for "binary digit," a bit is a number that can have two values, 0 or 1. *See also binary*.

bps bits per second

CoS Class of Service. Defined in 802.1Q, the value range is from 0 to 7.

DSCP Differentiated Services Code Point.

The six most significant bits of the DiffServ field in IP header is called as the DSCP. The available DSCP values in GigaX are 0, 8, 10, 16, 18, 24, 26, 32, 34, 40, 46, 48, and 56.

broadcast To send data to all computers on a network.

download To transfer data in the downstream direction, i.e., from the Internet to the user.

Ethernet The most commonly installed computer network technology, usually using twisted pair wiring. Ethernet data rates are 10 Mbps and 100 Mbps. *See also 10BASE-T, 100BASE-T, twisted pair*.

filtering To screen out selected types of data, based on filtering rules. Filtering can be applied in one direction (ingress or egress), or in both directions.

filtering rule A rule that specifies what kinds of data the a routing device will accept and/or reject. Filtering rules are defined to operate on an interface (or multiple interfaces) and in a particular direction (upstream, downstream, or both).

FTP File Transfer Protocol
A program used to transfer files between computers connected to the Internet. Common uses include uploading new or updated files to a web server, and downloading files from a web server.

host A device (usually a computer) connected to a network.

HTTP Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol
HTTP is the main protocol used to transfer data from web sites so that it can be displayed by web browsers. *See also web browser, web site*.

ICMP Internet Control Message Protocol
An Internet protocol used to report errors and other network-related information. The ping command makes use of

	ICMP.
IGMP	Internet Group Management Protocol An Internet protocol that enables a computer to share information about its membership in multicast groups with adjacent routers. A multicast group of computers is one whose members have designated as interested in receiving specific content from the others. Multicasting to an IGMP group can be used to simultaneously update the address books of a group of mobile computer users or to send company newsletters to a distribution list.
IGMP Snooping	Snoop the IGMP packets on each port and associate the port with a layer 2 muticast group.
Internet	The global collection of interconnected networks used for both private and business communications.
intranet	A private, company-internal network that looks like part of the Internet (users access information using web browsers), but is accessible only by employees.
IP	*See TCP/IP*.
IP address	Internet Protocol address The address of a host (computer) on the Internet, consisting of four numbers, each from 0 to 255, separated by periods, e.g., 209.191.4.240. An IP address consists of a *network ID* that identifies the particular network the host belongs to, and a *host ID* uniquely identifying the host itself on that network. A network mask is used to define the network ID and the host ID. Because IP addresses are difficult to remember, they usually have an associated domain name that can be specified instead. *See also*

	domain name, network mask.
ISP	Internet Service Provider A company that provides Internet access to its customers, usually for a fee.
LAN	Local Area Network A network limited to a small geographic area, such as a home, office, or small building.
LED	Light Emitting Diode An electronic light-emitting device. The indicator lights on the front of the SL-1000 are LEDs.
MAC address	Media Access Control address The permanent hardware address of a device, assigned by its manufacturer. MAC addresses are expressed as six pairs of characters.
mask	*See network mask*.
Multicast	To send data to a group of network devices.
Mbps	Abbreviation for Megabits per second, or one million bits per second. Network data rates are often expressed in Mbps.
Monitor	Also called "*Roving Analysis"*, allow you to attach a network analyzer to one port and use it to monitor the traffics of other ports on the switch.
network	A group of computers that are connected together, allowing them to communicate with each other and share resources, such as software, files, etc. A network can be small, such as a *LAN*, or very large, such as the *Internet*.

network mask A network mask is a sequence of bits applied to an IP address to select the network ID while ignoring the host ID. Bits set to 1 mean "select this bit" while bits set to 0 mean "ignore this bit." For example, if the network mask 255.255.255.0 is applied to the IP address 100.10.50.1, the network ID is 100.10.50, and the host ID is 1. *See also binary, IP address, subnet, "IP Addresses Explained" section*.

NIC Network Interface Card
An adapter card that plugs into your computer and provides the physical interface to your network cabling, which for Ethernet NICs is typically an RJ-45 connector. *See Ethernet, RJ-45*.

packet Data transmitted on a network consists of units called packets. Each packet contains a payload (the data), plus overhead information such as where it came from (source address) and where it should go (destination address).

ping Packet Internet (or Inter-Network) Groper
A program used to verify whether the host associated with an IP address is online. It can also be used to reveal the IP address for a given domain name.

port A physical access point to a device such as a computer or router, through which data flows into and out of the device.

protocol A set of rules governing the transmission of data. In order for a data transmission to work, both ends of the connection have to follow the rules of the protocol.

QoS Quality of Service.
Defined in 802.1Q. For datacommunication network performance, QoS characteristics are bandwidth, delay, and

	reliability.
remote	In a physically separate location. For example, an employee away on travel who logs in to the company's intranet is a remote user.
RJ-45	Registered Jack Standard-45 The 8-pin plug used in transmitting data over phone lines. Ethernet cabling usually uses this type of connector.
RMON	Remote Monitoring Extensions to SNMP, provide comprehensive network monitoring capabilities.
routing	Forwarding data between your network and the Internet on the most efficient route, based on the data's destination IP address and current network conditions. A device that performs routing is called a router.
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol The TCP/IP protocol used for network management.
STP	Spanning Tree Protocol The bridge protocol to avoid packet looping in a complicate network.
subnet	A subnet is a portion of a network. The subnet is distinguished from the larger network by a *subnet mask* which selects some of the computers of the network and excludes all others. The subnet's computers remain physically connected to the rest of the parent network, but they are treated as though they were on a separate network. *See also network mask*.

subnet mask	A mask that defines a subnet. *See also network mask*.
TCP	*See TCP/IP*.
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol The basic protocols used on the Internet. TCP is responsible for dividing data up into packets for delivery and reassembling them at the destination, while IP is responsible for delivering the packets from source to destination. When TCP and IP are bundled with higher-level applications such as HTTP, FTP, Telnet, etc., TCP/IP refers to this whole suite of protocols.
Telnet/SSH	An interactive, character-based program used to access a remote computer. While HTTP (the web protocol) and FTP only allow you to download files from a remote computer, Telnet / SSH allows you to log into and use a computer from a remote location.
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol A protocol for file transfers, TFTP is easier to use than File Transfer Protocol (FTP) but not as capable or secure.
Trunk	Two or more ports are combined as one virtual port, also called as Link Aggregation.
TTL	Time To Live A field in an IP packet that limits the life span of that packet. Originally meant as a time duration, the TTL is usually represented instead as a maximum hop count; each router that receives a packet decrements this field by one. When the TTL reaches zero, the packet is discarded.
twisted pair	The ordinary copper telephone wiring long used by telephone

	companies. It contains one or more wire pairs twisted together to reduce inductance and noise. Each telephone line uses one pair. In homes, it is most often installed with two pairs. For Ethernet LANs, a higher grade called Category 3 (CAT 3) is used for 10BASE-T networks, and an even higher grade called Category 5 (CAT 5) is used for 100BASE-T networks. *See also 10BASE-T, 100BASE-T, Ethernet*.
upstream	The direction of data transmission from the user to the Internet.
VLAN	Virtual Local Area Network
WAN	Wide Area Network Any network spread over a large geographical area, such as a country or continent. With respect to the SL-1000, WAN refers to the Internet.
Web browser	A software program that uses Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) to download information from (and upload to) web sites, and displays the information, which may consist of text, graphic images, audio, or video, to the user. Web browsers use Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP). Popular web browsers include Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer. *See also HTTP, web site, WWW*.
Web page	A web site file typically containing text, graphics and hyperlinks (cross-references) to the other pages on that web site, as well as to pages on other web sites. When a user accesses a web site, the first page that is displayed is called the *home page*. *See also hyperlink, web site*.
Web site	A computer on the Internet that distributes information to (and

gets information from) remote users through web browsers. A web site typically consists of web pages that contain text, graphics, and hyperlinks. *See also hyperlink, web page*.

WWW World Wide Web

Also called *(the) Web.* Collective term for all web sites anywhere in the world that can be accessed via the Internet

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